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CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 40,060—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Pre

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	987	T. S. Angus	13th Jan.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. [illegible] Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4208	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4112	500	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M's Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

24th Jan., 7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,400	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 11th Jan., 8th Feb., and 8th March, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 13th January, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th January, at 6 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonised Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
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Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

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JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES

A Small Consignment of

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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA

MOST SUITABLE FOR

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Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
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Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

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El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box
Cordelia	50 „	5	0	„
La Odalisca	50 „	5	0	„
Vera	25 „	6	0	„
Sins Rival	50 „	7	8	„
Mi Reina	50 „	6	0	„

AMERICAN EAGLE—

		Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe	100 „	7	8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS, | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY

PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

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PERFECTION ASSURED.

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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM WISEMAN, late of Dera Ismail Khan, Punjaub, European, Deceased, who died at Dera Ismail Khan aforesaid, on the 16th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 23rd day of December, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated at Bombay, this 28th day of December, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

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STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL

IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.

OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

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Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

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ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.

FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT! THURSDAY!!
The Immensely Popular Comic Opera,
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Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VINAYEK SAKHARAM PARADKER, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

DHONDOO VYANKETESH SADHALE, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the said Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 8th Day of January, 1894.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A CHAWL At Falkland Road.

By Order of H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will SELL FOR REMOVAL, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the Building Materials of the Chawl at Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Undersigned.

SALE OF 6 LARGE ENGLISH GRANITE BLOCKS.

Under instruction, from Major G. M. Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort—

6 large English granite blocks from 9 to 12 ft. length 2ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. averaging.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 11, 1894.

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No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
5 " fine Persian lawns.
3 " white mulls.
75 drums Banner's patent turpentine.
5 boxes claret.
On account of the concerned—
186 cases tin plates.
On account and at the risk of Mugun Shewakram—
X 101-150—50 bundles copper sheets 12-18-3 9 lbs.
Z 176-225—50 bundles copper sheets 12 T. 16 cwt.
On account of the concerned :—
10 boxes Java tea.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT OLD MEMON WADA, NEAR JAKERRIA MUSJID.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Ahmed Alliani, and by order of the mortgagee, Marwaree Hurnath Roopjee, the following landed property :—

A landed property, measuring about 141 square yards, and bearing Municipal Assessor's Street No. 202, 204, 206, and ward No. 672.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET, NEAR GHAS BAZAR.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Russool Vyed Ally, and by order of the mortgagees, Messrs Umba Dana and Co.—

A landed property admeasuring about 166 6-9 square yards and bearing Collector's new No. 8966, new survey No. 4289 and Municipal Ward No. 7131 and Street, Nos. 159, 161 and 163.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOG-BHAT, OVALWADY LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ambashunker Jethabhoy, and by order of the mortgagees, Bhagwan Saada Sattara and Manjee Sattara, trading under the name of Bhugwan Amra.—

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MENESSE & Co.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS,
Manager.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to...........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,558
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ......£2,127 500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676 355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	2,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
University Examination Results.
Presentation of Corporation Address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Town Hall, 3 p.m.
Universal Week of Prayer: Meeting, St. Andrew's Church, Fort, 6 p.m.
Wesleyan Church, Cantata, "The Nativity," 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Band at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Band at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Formosa arrived yesterday from London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Clan Ranald (s), Dunkirk; Arabia (s), and Iran (s), Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Formosa entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Clan Ranald left it on Tuesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Vasna entered, and the s. s. Iran left the dock yesterday.

Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next, Jan. 15.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury (who were not empanelled yesterday afternoon) are not required to attend at the High Court until Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month, was 5,852, the daily average being 188. The total of new patients was 964.

A Runaway Patient.—Lewis S. Buttal, a Native Christian, aged forty-five years, who was a patient in the J. J. Hospital, absconded from that institution, at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, taking with him a hospital *bundi*.

H. E. the Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme (weather permitting) at the Victoria Gardens to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

Gavotte	Saidie	Amillon
Overture	Toreador	Adam
Valse	Beaux Jours	Fahrbach
Reminiscences of the Gaiety		Lutz
Grand Scene	Les Hugenots	Meyerbeer
Dance	de Paysans Russes	Ascher

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Grand March	Rienzi	Wagner.
Overture	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	O. Roeder.
Caprice Heroique	Le Reveil du Lion	Kontske.
Fantasia	From Donizette's Operas	Franke.
Polka	Amour	Kuhner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Absenting Special Jurors.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, an unusually large number of jurors who were called to serve upon the Special Jury were absent. Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the absence of so many jurors was possibly due to some misapprehension, and directed the acting Clerk of the Crown to write on the subject to the under-mentioned gentlemen, who did not answer to their names:—Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mirza Hussain Khan, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, A. K. Leslie, Rahimtula Khairaj, E. S. Gubbay, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, J. Hewson, W. G. Mayhew, W. J. A. Foulkes, J. W. Brown, H. Chalmers, N. S. Glazebrook, and Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Fire in the Britannia Mills.—At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the blow-room of the Britannia Mills, Fergusson Road, the agents of which are Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Company. Immediately on the outbreak of the flames, the automatic sprinklers, which were fitted in the mills, burst and began to throw water on all sides of the room. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations and the Chinchpoogly steamers in a few minutes put in an appearance, but its services were not required, as the flames were extinguished by the automatic sprinklers. The damage done to the cotton by fire and water was estimated at Rs. 6,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to the friction caused by a stone coming between the machinery.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of December, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

			As.	Nos.
		Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Lavender	Line	Down	2	C221443
Blue	„	„	1	E190288
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Lavender	„	Down	2	C224953
Red	„	Up	1½	C274967
Special	„	Down	1½	D083226
„	„	„	1½	D060701
„	„	„	1	K666571
Yellow	„	Up	1	G282305
Brown	„	Down	1	F685446
Lavender	„	Up	1	E491045
Blue	„	„	1	D981726
Red	„	Down	1	D527954
Brown 4	„	Up	1	A092684
Special	„	„	½	D566664
„	„	Down	½	D509801
Green	„	„	½	C626374
Red	„	„	½	C230332

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Luximon Shiva, an old offender, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft as a servant, of a silver watch with gold chain attached, of the aggregate value of Rs. 120, belonging to his master Soker Mad, a postal clerk, residing at Mahim. On the 27th of June last the accused, who had been in the complainant's service for a couple of days, left his master's house and did not again turn up. Shortly after he had left, the complainant found his silver watch with gold chain attached missing. He made a report to the police, and gave the name of the accused as the person on whom he rested his suspicion. The police made inquiries, but the accused was not arrested until Friday last, when he was pointed out to the police by a lad, named Dhondia, at Thakhordwar, and the watch was recovered from a man, named Damodhur. From subsequent inquiries made by the police, it appears that the accused, after having stolen the watch from complainant's house, sold it for Rs. 3 to his brother-in-law, who again sold it to Damodhur for Rs. 5. The accused, on being questioned by the Court, denied the offence and said that he was not in the employ of the complainant. He never sold the watch to his brother-in-law. He, however, admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate, on the evidence, disbelieved the accused's statement, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide of an Insane Parsee.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Worlee, regarding the death of an insane Parsee, named Dinshaw Maneckji, aged forty-five years, a carpenter, residing at Dhobi Talao. The deceased was insane for the last four years, and used to speak incoherently. He was also sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, where he was detained for treatment for two years, when he was discharged as the insanity was incurable, and as the expenses which were defrayed from the Petit Funds had been stopped. The deceased after his discharge from the Asylum, remained at home and went about, but never showed any tendency to commit suicide. At 4 p.m., on the 8th instant, he left home, but as he did not return, his son Sorabji searched for him, but without avail. At 3 p.m., on Tuesday, Viaram Baboo, a muccadum of labourers in the Engineering Department, Bombay Municipality, while superintending the remetalling of the roadway of the Hornby Vellard, and standing on the parapet wall facing the sea, discovered the dead body of the deceased on the rocks. There were several bruises on the body and the clothes were torn, apparently by the body being washed against the stones on the beach. Viaram immediately gave information to the police, A battakee was ordered to be beaten and the intelligence being circulated throughout the town, the deceased's son came forward and identified the body as that of his father who had been found missing since the 8th instant. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning himself in the sea while insane.

Floriline.—For the teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Viegas.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

The Municipal Commissioner reported to the Committee the result of the tenders received by him up till yesterday, for the first instalment of thirteen lakhs of the twenty-five and a quarter lakhs, 4 per cent. loan as under:—The total amount of tenders, he said, was Rs. 36,64,500, or nearly three times the amount required. Tenders for Rs. 5,29,000 at rates varying from Rs. 102-2 to Rs. 102-8, were allotted in full, and the available balance of Rs. 7,71,000 was directed to be distributed *pro rata* amongst tenders for Rs. 13,83,000 at Rs. 102-1-0. The Committee approved of the arrangement.

WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Committee recorded a letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, that he had sanctioned the purchase of 50 half-inch Siemen's meters at Rs. 30 each and 50 three-fourths inch Taylors' meters at Rs. 29-8-0 each, from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co. for the Water Works Department. The total cost, Rs. 2,975, to be met out of the advance for water works stores and fittings, to be subsequently adjusted against the grant for materials when the meters were issued on hire.

GOOD SERVICES OF A DECEASED MUNICIPAL SERVANT REWARDED.

The Committee considered letter No. 20156, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, recommending that a compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,500 be paid to the widow of Mr. Pestonji Ardesir Moos, late Inspector in the Water Works Department, who died of strangulated hernia, on 10th November last, his disease having, according to Dr. Parakh's certificate, been aggravated, if not brought on, by his unusual exertions for two or three nights previous in connection with fires.

The Municipal Commissioner was in favour of a compassionate allowance being paid to the widow of a municipal servant who practically speaking died in harness. He referred to the long and good services rendered by the deceased. Mr. Pestonji joined the service on the 15th of August, 1881. It was a temporary appointment, but he was confirmed in a permanent post on the 1st of March, 1887, but as he was then over 35 years of age was not allowed to join the Pension Fund. His claim to be allowed to join the fund was under his consideration at the time of Mr. Pestonji's death. His claim with many other claims of the like nature were being considered, when Mr. Pestonji died; but it was quite possible that the result of the consideration of his case would have been favourable to the deceased servant, who died in rendering meritorious services. The Commissioner was convinced that his zeal in public service was the indirect if not the direct cause of his death, and under the circumstances he thought Mrs. Pestonji's case deserving of special consideration. The deceased became permanent in his post technically on the 1st of March, 1887, but practically his appointment was more permanent so far back as the 3rd of August, 1893, when he first received an appointment of a permanent nature, the duties of which were afterwards distributed among the ward inspectors to one of which posts he was appointed on the 1st of August, 1887. Mrs. Pestonji's case was worth their favourable consideration. If the deceased gentleman had contributed to the Pension Fund from the day he got the appointment of a permanent nature in the year 1883, his widow would have bean entitled to a compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,500. The Commissioner recommended that the sum of Rs. 1,500 be paid to the widow of Mr. Pestonji with out deducting from it a sum equivalent to what would in such case have been Mr. Pestonji's pension contribution up to the time of his death, vz., Rs. 924-8-1.

The Chairman agreed with what had fallen from the Commissioner. He thought that the Committee would do well to recommend the Corporation to grant the compassionate allowance.

The Committee adopted the case as a special one, and resolved to advise the Corporation to sanction the allowance being paid to Mrs. Pestonji.

FRAUDULENT REFUNDS OF TOWN DUTY.

The Committee next proceeded to consider letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the prosecutions which were instituted by the Municipality last year against persons believed to have committed frauds by obtaining refunds of town duty on false documents. He requested sanction to the employment of a staff at an annual cost of Rs. 5,424 in order to protect the revenue in future.

It was resolved to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

RE-ERECTION OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN GATES.

The Committee further considered memoramdum, dated 18th November, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding with the Committee's resolution, dated 28th June last, report and estimates from the Executive Engineer on the subject of the re-erection of the gates of the Elphinstone Circle gardens.

The Chairman asked if they could not do without re-erecting the gates, which had been removed on the occasion of the Jubilee of her Magesty's reign.

Mr. Carroll suggested that those who had originally made the gates should be asked to do the work of re-erecting them.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the gates were lying and rusting for seven years in a Municipal chowkie, under the very eyes of Inspectors. Before they sanctioned the expenditure, it was incumbent on them to institute enquiries as to the men through whose negligence the gates were allowed to lie in a municipal chowkie and go to rack and ruin. It was a matter of regret that the Municipal officers who must have visited the chowkie often in the course of their duty, took no notice of the garden gates, which were allowed to lie there and rust, and the result of all this was that the Committee were obliged to recommend the Corporation to sanction a pretty large amount for it.

Dr. Bhalchandra wanted to know whether it was not the duty of the Superintendent of the Gardens to inform them of the fact.

Mr. Shroff was of opinion that such was the duty of the Superintendent of the Gardens, and he ought to have seen that the gates were replaced. He had seen the gates lying there for several years without being cared for.

The Chairman remarked that the Superintendent was not to blame.

Mr. Roughton observed that if Mr. Shroff had seen them in such a condition, why did he not bring the matter to the notice of the Committee or the Corporation? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff replied that he hardly knew at the time that those were garden gates. He presumed it was some lumber kept there.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham suggested that the first point they had to settle was whether they required such gates at all.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that for the last seven years they did without the gates.

The Chairman then desired to know the Committee's opinion if the gates should be replaced, and on a division four members voted in favour of, and three against, replacing the gates, so it was decided to replace them.

Mr. Carroll proposed that the memorandum from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation, that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,990 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the re-erection of the gates.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that to the proposition be added a rider that it was a matter for grave censure that the gates were allowed through gross carelessness of officers to rust during seven years and become broken.

The proposition was put to the vote, and it was found that four members voted in favour and four against, it. The Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, observing that the matter should be decided by the Corporation.

AN APPLICATION FOR GRATUITY REFUSED.

The Committee then considered the following letter, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to their resolution dated the 3rd idem, on the subject of the application, of Mr. Edulji Maneckji, recently an Inspector of Private Markets, for gratuity.

In answer to Standing Committee's resolution No. 9798 of 3rd inst. I have the honor to say that no pension gratuity is admissible under the rules and the applicant was informed as far back as 1882 that he could not be admitted to the benefits of the Pension Fund. His appointment was paid from private market fees, and was never scheduled till this year. Moreover he was over thirty-five years of age when he entered the Municipal service. There is no reason that I am aware of for a special case being made in his favour that would not equally apply to almost every person who serves the Municipality without belonging to the Pension Fund.

The following is a copy of the Inspector's letter to the Chairman and the members of the Standing Committee.—I have read in the accounts of the proceedings of your last meeting published in the papers that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Carroll have made certain statements regarding me to the effect that I am in affluent circumstances and that I possess Wimbridge's furniture and carriages, horses, &c. I beg leave to state that I do not possess nor ever did possess a single article of furniture by Wimbridge. Whoever told those members that I did possess it, simply misled them. As to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy's statement about the silver-mounted harness and splendid turn-out he has been mistaken as I never did own such a thing as a silver-mounted harness or any other than a common worth Rs. 20, for the last twenty years. I have been trying to sell the horse carriage, and harness with all the stable kit thrown into the bargain for Rs. 400 only, but have not yet succeeded in finding a purchaser at that amount. This fact alone will show that they are not anything like the valuable or a splendid turn-out as described by the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy. In conclusian I beg respectfully to submit that I have ventured to lay the above facts before you with no other desire but to put myself right before you and with a hope that the two gentlemen whose minds have been prejudiced against me by being put in possession of wrong information, will now, in knowing the truth, accord my case their favourable consideration. In regard to these facts I am prepared to prove their truth, should you be called upon me to do so.

It was resolved that the applicant be informed that as he had not contributed to the Pension Fund no gratuity could be granted to him under the Pension Regulation.

MESSRS. GARLICK AND CO.'S INCINERATOR.

The Committee then considered letter dated 8th inst., from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the last part of the resolution, dated 27th ultimo, regarding the working of the incinerator erected by Messrs. Garlick and Co.

The following is a copy of the Commissioner's letter regarding Mr. Garlick's incinerator:—With reference to recent discussion at the Standing Committee I have the honor to say that Mr. Garlick is prepared to undertake the working of the incinerator at a price of three annas per cart, the cutchra being deposited on the roof of the furnaces by us. The latter item would cost Rs. 82 per mensem. The incinerator was recently not worked when the wind was from the east owing to complaints from the School of Art, and this reduces its efficiency to about 80 carts a day. This would cost Rs. 450 per mensem at Mr. Garlick's rate, plus Rs. 82 as above stated, or a total of Rs. 532. This is much less than the cost of Rs. 20 extra carts reported on this office No. 19806 of 23rd ultimo to be Rs. 697-8-0, and though we could probably work the incinerator for this quantity of cutchra at less than Rs. 532, it seems worth while to accept the offers.

It was resolved that the letter from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation in continuation of the Committee's resolution No.9643, dated 27th ultimo, with a recommendation that sanction be given to the acceptance of Mr. Garlick's offer to work the incinerator at a cost of three annas per cart load, the cutchra being deposited by the Municipality on the roof of the furnaces. The total cost, viz., Rs. 450, per mensem for working the incinerator and Rs. 80 per month for depositing the cutchra on the roof of the furnaces. Rs. 532 to be met from the savings in the grant for the labour, scavengering, and feed of bullocks, Health Department Budget.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ANNUAL BALL.

Last evening the members of the Government Telegraph Recreation Club gave one of their pleasant dances, in the Town Hall, which was in every way a decided success. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and several pretty devices suggestive of the science of electricity were neatly intermingled with the decorations by the artistic taste of Mr. Lymn.

The arrangements for the entertainment and comfort of the guests were of the best description, and the master of ceremonies spared no pains to make the telegraph annual ball one of the successes of the season. The supper and refreshments were served very liberally, and every one went away delighted at the hospitality of their hosts and with the pleasant evening spent. Mr. Mathews, the popular honorary secretary, deserves great credit for the way he organizes these dances.

A noticeable feature in this entertainment was the presence of two Parsee ladies, the Misses Kabrajee, who danced in their native costume with great zest and spirit.

Mr. S. Hutchinson, the Telegraph Superintendent and the president of the club, who is ever ready to promote entertainments among his subordinates, lent his generous and liberal aid as usual, and thus materially contributed towards the success of the ball.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SITUATION AU 30 NOVEMBRE 1893.

ACTIF.

Caisse	Especes en caisse .. 16.896.586 69 Especes en banque. 18.885.602 11	35.782.183 80
Portefeuille (Effets de Cce)	Effets sur France.109.407.781 51 Effets s-l'Etranger 41.768.232 57	151.176.014 08
Reports		158.55.674 33
Banques des Colonies francaises		7.068.003 85
Correspondants: Effets a l'Encaissement		18.024.071 80
Comptes courants debiteurs		18.677.879 91
Rentes, Obligations & Valeurs diverses, y compris l'emploi des Reserves		13.674.837 01
Agences hors d'Europe		32.208.866 13
Avances	sur documents et marchandises 4.946.089 29 sur garanties de tiers 6.014.810 74 sur valeurs francaises et etrangeres 22.066.006 85	33.026.906 88
Participations financieres		1.513.256 60
Tirages a echeances des Agences hors d'Europe		8,734.306 69
Debiteurs par acceptations		25,378.323 73
Credits per acceptations	sur documents et marchandises 7.347.313 40 s-garanties de tiers. 1.492.076 21 s-valeurs francaises et etrangeres 32.611.223 28	41.450.612 89
Comptes d'ordre et Divers		7.356.167 67
Immeubles		7.250.000 „
Total		Fr. 417.177.010 37

PASSIF

Capital		Fr. 75.000.000 „
Reserves	statutaire 415.813 05 Decons des Assemblees des 5 novemb. 1889, 24 mai &14 juin 1892. 3.375.000 „ supplementaire 1.100.000 „ immobiliere 188.391 35	5.079.204 40
Comptes de cheques & Comptes d'escompte		149.680.673 67
Comptes courants crediteurs		85.230.950 67
Coupons & dividendes a payer		4.020 749 15
Banques des Colonies francaises		2.174.301 89
Effets remis a l'encaissement		9.352.847 70
Acceptations pour compte des Agences hors d'Europe		8.820.760 09
Acceptations & Effets a payer pour compte de tiers		67.127.086 25
Comptes d'ordre & Divers		4.590.586 75
Immeuble (annuites a regler)		6.099.840 90
Total		Fr. 417.177.010 37

Le President du Conseil d'administration,
DENORMANDIE.

Certifie conforme:
Pour la Commission de Controle:
A. ALLAIN-LAUNAY.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 3rd January, 1894:—

	£
Amout to be remitted during 1893-94	18.700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 20th Dec. 1893	6,494.400
Balance to be remitted from 31st December 1893, to 31st March 1894	12,205,600

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd December, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	3,90,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	233	2	308
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	31,09,528	51,72,863	1,22,061	84,04,452
Total for 25 weeks..	32,31,528	55,62,863	1,26,061	89,20,452
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,070	3,08,841	3,506	4,18,417
Per mile of Ry do.	63	185	2	250
Total to corresponding date do.	37,58,647	57,66,290	3,42,640	88,67,577

Increase for the week .... Rs. 97,583
Ditto to date .... „ 52,875

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle. Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd January:—

Read letter from the honorary secretary, Jamshedji Nasarvanji Petit Gymnasium, dated 27th December 1893, requesting permission to remove, free of charge, about 150 cart-loads of sand from the Chowpati foreshore.

Resolution.—sanctioned as a special case. The sand is to be removed between the Port Trust Chowkey and French Bridge Road, and not nearer than 400 feet to the foot of the stone slope.

Read proceedings of the Finance Committee, with reference to T. R. No. 378, dated 12th December 1893, calling for their report on the question of forming a separate fund for recouping the Trustees for damage to or loss of their buildings by fire, advising the Trustees to ask Government for saction to re-appropriate from the Revenue Surplus Rs. 57,500 to form an insurance fund, the interest on which, at 4 per cent., would cover the estimated present risks at 1 anna per cent. on the value of the property; such interest to be credited annually to the fund against which any losses from fire would be charged, and that the position of such fund be reconsidered every five years.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Finance Committee, are approved, and Government should be addressed accordingly.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th November 1893, forwarding a letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, dated 15th November 1893, proposing that only the part of the plot coloured red on plan No. 92, forwarded with his letter and measuring 2,295 square yards, be taken by the Municipality for a pumping station on Apollo Reclamation instead of that offered by the Trustees, and asking that the Trustees will reconsider the question of the price of the land and fix a lower rate than Rs. 25 per square yard. Read note by the Chairman, dated 21st December 1993, pointing out that the whole plot, A G H C measures 3,360 square yards, and according to the arrangement already agreed to, the Municipality were to take the northern portion A E F C measuring 2,527 square yards, which left the Trust the strip on the south, E F H G measuring 833 square yards; that according to the revised proposal the Municipality now proposes to take up the southern portion coloured red, measuring 2,295 square yards, which leaves the Trust the strip coloured green on the plan, measuring 1,065 square yards; that the difference, from the Port Trust point of view, is that E F H G adjoins the wharf and is very convenient for storage, while the plot coloured green is much more remote and not so convenient for storage, and that as a building site, its value would be seriously depreciated by the proximity of the pumping station, and advising that a reply be given that the Trustees still think it very desirable that the Municipality should acquire the whole plot, but that of the two alternatives the Trustees prefer the original one, leaving the plot E F G H at the disposal of the Trustees, as it immediately adjoins the wharf, and that there are no grounds for reconsidering the question of price. Read minutes of members of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees still think it very desirable that the Municipality sould acquire the whole plot, but of the two alternatives they prefer the original one, leaving the plot E F G H at the disposal of the Trustees as it immediately adjoins the wharf. The Trustees are unable to make any reduction in the price to be paid for the land.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 29th Dec. 1893.	Total from 1st April to 29th Dec. 1893.	For week ending 29th Dec. 1892.	Total from 1st April to 29th Dec 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	718	19	762
„ piloted out of harbour	16	717	23	759
„ transported.	10	597	17	586
„ attended to.	...	45	..	56
„ warped	2	73	2	10
Statement of vessels using the Port Trust Docks:—				
A.—PRINCE'S DOCK.				
Vessels entered	3	301	6	306
„ left	6	315	8	315
„ remaining in dock	5	..	10	...
B.—VICTORIA DOCK.				
Vessels entered	6	276	5	253
„ left	5	277	7	251
„ remaining in dock	9	..	10	...

C.—MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April to 30th December 1893.	From 1st April to 30th December 1892.
For week to 30th Dec. 1893.				
S. S. Brahmini Docked at	1,014	1 day.	70,332	136,886
S. S. Shastri.. one time	198	1 day.		

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at the sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE JAMNADASS GIRDHAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The counsel stated that the insolvent was in jail, and none of his creditors opposed the application. His Lordship granted the interim order.

RE JAMNADASS AMRUTLAL PATEL.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and his partners. The affidavit of the creditor read in Court by the counsel amongst other things stated that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account in the office of the Official Assignee, and had concealed ornaments, and had assigned his property to other persons with a view to defeat the claims of the creditors.

His Lordship: Where are the partners of the insolvent?

Mr. Manker: They are in Bombay, where the business of the firm is carried on.

His Lordship granted the application for the examination of the witnesses mentioned in the affidavit except the mortgagee.

RE RUSTOMJI DORABJI CHINOY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order for two months with leave to file his schedule and to serve notices on the creditors.

RE MANECKCHAND NAGSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE GANPAT MADHAVJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which expired yesterday. The learned counsel said that a deed of composition was prepared, and signed by most of the creditors except the two mortgagees who were waiting for the realization of a better price of a property.

His Lordship extended the interim order for two months.

RE NANSY PADAMSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order for a month.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI ABOO.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for the usual interim order.

The application being unopposed was granted.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, as the matter was put down on the list of opposed cases.

His Lordship granted three months' extension in the matter.

RE JANKIBAI, WIDOW OF DHARMUR KHADKA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices, and an extension of the interim order for one month.

RE HARICHAND VITHOBA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was then ready to proceed with his petition.

The application was granted by his Lordship.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Babaji Jugannath Talpade; Ismael Bhawoo F. Cutchi; Tar Mahomed Mamul; Sarfudin Kuttabdin Kokai; Gungu Rowji and another; Narayan Fakira Malvanker; Alibhoy Jiwaji Cutchi; Madhu Soobhraj Mooltani; and Dulbha Poonja and others.

The annual banquet given at St. Petersburg in the Winter Palace to soldiers decorated with the order of St. Andrew and St. George, has had a melancholy sequel. After the Banquet no less than forty veterans were seized with an illness bearing a suspicious resemblance to cholera, and fifteen died. It has now transpired that the men were poisoned by partaking of a pasty containing putrid [illegible] which was served to the guests at the Palace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Formosa, 2,616 tons, Captain E P Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (16th December) with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer R Rubattino, 3,044 tons, Captain G Merello, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Genoa—Lt Lathbury, Mrs Battistma and Mr and Mrs Sproat; For Suez—Mr and Mrs Harberton Deacan; For Aden—Mr Goolamally Mahomed and 2 servants and 5 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Arabia 2,314 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following Passengers:—For Port said—Mr A B Weshberg; For Marseill—Mr O Leoy, General and Mrs G T Beville; For London—Mrs Leach and Mr Gordon; For New York—Rev Mrs E Smortz and children.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—January 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Cy of Dundee	2612	Salley	Karachi	13-1	Sir C Forbes
C	Naseri	850	Raffin	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
D	Stalzenfels	1964	Hanssen	Antwerp	18-1	Glade & Co
D	York	2112	Smith	Antwerp	20-1	K Nixon
F	Lombardy	1726	Tyndall	Mauritius		H C Joosub
H	Skidby	2421	Strachan	Hamburgh		J Mackintosh
K	Venus	133	Florentine	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
N	Nianza	1421	Bates	Not fixed		V Ebram & Co
O	LaSeyne	1200	Blanc	Aden, &c.	11-1	A Simeon
Q	Tanjore	1402	Garrett	Red Sea	18-1	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji ......547 Ahmed....C. Mandvie...10-1 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ballaraat	2662	Augus	London	13-1	P & O Co
2	Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	Liverpool	10-1	Graham & Co
3	R Rubatino	3044	Merello	Genoa	11-1	C Barbero
4	Bisagno	1498	Jaguasio	China	12-1	C Barbero
5	Ravenna		Brown	China	11-1	P & O Co
6	Rosetta		Gadd	China	24-1	P & O Co
7	Giava	1848	Susini	Genoa, &c.	11-1	C Barbero
9	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	20-1	W&A Graham
12	Iran	2316	Delaxqy	Liverpool	10-1	E Bates & Co
13	Kt of St George	2999	Bevis	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
15	Pachuma	944	....	Bhownager	12-1	M Vadilal
16	Bawtry	1542	Salbraith	Venice	19-1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Karagola ....Karachi ....10-1 M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Formosa (s)	Bishop	London, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Young	Dunkirk.
	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, &c.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Liverpool.

The steamer R. Rubattino, Captain Merello, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Colaba, for Calcutta and Coast ports.
„ Formosa, for China, &c.
„ City of Dundee, for Liverpool via Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 9.

French, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Capt, 23rd Bo Rifles, on leave, from England.
Finch,, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—January 10.

Shadweel, Capt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, to Ahmed nagar.
Perrian, Lt, Bo, R A, on transfer, to Hyderabad Sind.
Cheales, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st East Lanc Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Walsh, Major, Bengal, Somerset L I, on duty, to Umballa.
Finch, Capt, Bengal, on duty, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 13th instant at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red or khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram cars on Saturday the 13th instant as follows:—

St Mary's School:—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade behind the Marine Lines at 6-45 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be mounted sport practice at the Riding School at 7 a.m. on Friday 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 4th ultimo:—Gr. T. De G. Derry.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4 Parade for Saturday next the 13th instant:—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort for 6-inch B L Gun drill. No. 2 Company will fall in at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,06,000	4,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	447	9	694
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	21,50,090	29,15,670	77,733	51,43,493
Total for 25 weeks..	22,60,090	31,21,670	81,733	54,63,493
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,652	1,50,738	5,765	2,49,155
Per mile of Ry do.	201	327	12	540
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,297	28,42,931	98,118	50,03,349

Increase for the week .... Rs. 70,845
Ditto to date .... „ 4,60,144

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, January 9.
10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 73·2

WEDNESDAY, January 10
6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 69·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 74·9
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 82·5
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 81·1

The British Vice Consul at Archangel, Mr Henry A. Cooke, who already holds the gold medal of the Russian Humane Society, worn on the Riband of the Order of St. Vladimir, has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for a remarkable act of bravery recently performed in the White sea. The particulars forwarded to the Society through the Foreign Office show that Mr. Cooke plunged in to the sea to the rescue of a passenger who had fallen overboard, and sustained the drowning man for fully three-quarters of an hour until assistance arrived. Mr. Cooke, it is stated, was nearly half dead when picked up with his burden.

In Paris, as in London, the world of fashion is taking to the delights of skirt-dancing and the other characteristic performances of what are called in England variety entertainments. It is announced in a French society paper that next month the Baroness Morio de l'Isle will give a unique sort of *soiree* in her house in the aristocratic quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain, to inaugurate her winter receptions. The great reception saloon is being converted into a music-hall. Little marble tables have been placed here and there, and a stage has been erected at one end. On this stage comic songs, skirt-dances, and other performances will be given by fashionable amateurs, and some of the guests, attired as waiters and waitresses, will wait on the others and serve them with tea and coffee, lager beer, and other refreshments.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—900 cwts myrabollams, M Fukeerbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 505 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, K Dedar; 142 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 501 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 50 bales wool, G Toolsidas.
Arabia s—127 cwts coir yarn, F Lowjee; 25 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 70 bales wool, P Dayall.
Ormidale s—37 bales wool, R Ragoonath.

FOR LONDON.

LaSeyne s—180 cwts hingda, M Lalljee.
Thorndale s—10 bales skins, P Shamjee; 89 bales skins and hides, O H Hassum; 5 pots rosa oil, E Fazal; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, K Oomersey.
Ballaarat s—41 bales skins, H M Aba; 20 bales skins H C H Gunny; 141 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 1,258 cwts myrabollams, T H Moore and Co; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 4 cases cardemom, C Lalljee; 9½ cwts. condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 151 cwts olibanum; K Shuriff and Co; 16 cwts fishmaws, 343 cwts olibanum, L Chattoo; 160 cwts olibanum, K Khooshal; 281 cwts olibanum, M Cassombhoy and Co; 250 cwts gum, J Malsey; 12 cwts fishmaws, 79 cwts gum and 61 cwts olibanum, K M Jaitha; 50 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 67 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 215 cwts gum and 5 cases nutmeg, T Runchordas.

FOR ANTWERP.

York s—492 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 965 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co; 2,055 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts ground nuts, K Jawa and Co; 2,000 cwts ground nuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 2.001 cwts gingelly seed, 1,185 cwts castorseed. and 155 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton. Thos H Moore and Co; 375 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 750 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Ranald s—753 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co 800 cwts niger seed, Volkart Brothers.
Ormidall s—325 cwts buffalo horns, The Bombay Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—1 case woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Giava s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Skidby s—1,0 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers 620 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—7 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheli and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bawtry s—4,002 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 495 bales cotton, A Biascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,950 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,200 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Beatrice s 660 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Beatrice s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 202 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 675 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Damjee and Co; 37 cwts Benjamin and 175 cwts raisins, C Ebrahim and Co; 131 cwts ooplete and 2 pots rosa oil, Yan Shun and Co; 2 cwts ivory and 1½cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy.
Ravenna s—56 cwts sandalwood, M Cassumbhoy and Co: 100 cwts Sharkfins, R Dhunjee; 55 cwts sharkfins, M Fukeerbhoy; 1 case glass beads, and 1 case metalware, N Ramchandra and Co; 262 cwts olibanum 37 cwts ooplete, and 37 cwts Kismiss, Quan Lun Eooo; 7 chests opium, J Nowrosjee; 150 cwts onions, O S Ahmed: 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 125 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 521 bales twist, B M H Abdool Reman; 200 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.
Ravenna s—50 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 6 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—48 bales twist, Merwanjiee Pestonjee; 50 bales twist Thos G Hill and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—96 cases portwine, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co; 100 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Ranald s—44 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers; 50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 6 cases ham, J A Kirkbride and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—70 hogsheads beer and steel, Lyon and Co.
Clan Ranald s—44 cases medicine, S S Sassoon.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—42 cases wine, Phillips and Co; 5 cases ham and 6 cases cheese, Colton Tingcombie and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—51 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Canton s—26 bales straw boards, Caderbhoy Lookmanjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baria s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 cases rectified spirit, Croft Mody and Co.
Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Formosa s—20 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLEX.

La Seyne s—30 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.

HIGH COURT.—January 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

310-93—M L Shroff—Coolsambai vs Ebrahim Chand Mahomed—Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

208-93—Crawford, B, B and B—James Connell vs Nansey Khairaj and another—Little, S, N and B—Part heard.
455-92—Roughton and B—John Braz Fernandes vs Anna Domingo Miranda and others—M H Khan and C, W and G.
25-191—Ardasir, H and D—Jadia Runchord Manchand vs Jadia Ambaram Manchand and another—Tyabji and D.
418-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Manock Jeewan and another—K J Mantri.
449-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Bhiwa bin Ganoo Patel and others—K J Mantri.
451-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Mathi and others—K J Mantri.
454-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Juggonath Chimnaji Mistri and another—K J Mantri.
245-93—Mulji and R—Tulsidas Nursey vs Monghivahoo and others—Bhaishunker and K, and D and H.
13-93—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Parmanandas and another vs Shaik Husein bin Shaik Oosman—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

608-93—Wadia and G—Navalchaad Goolajee and others vs Lieut F C A Parsons.

Insolvency Matter for Judgment.

232-91—Chalk, W and S—For Insolvent Re Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee—Craigie L and C—For Acting Official Assignee.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
415-93—Turner and H—Cursetjee Jehangeer Kambatta and another vs William Crowder and another—Roughton and B.
76-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jiwandas and another—Muljee and R, Little, S N and B.
123-93—In person, a pauper—Ramjee Sewjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathoobai and J.
500-92—In person—Badrudin valad Shaik Sahib Mithker vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little, S, N and B.
431-92—Crawford, B and Co—Tarrachand Barridas vs Hokma Vaja and others—Framjee and M.
34-93—Framjee and M—Chandulal Khooshaljee vs Nagindas Runchordas and others—Wadia and G, and C, B and Co.
399-93—V N Pakvasa—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhun Gawanker—Dikshit and H.
365-93—Ardesir H and D—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Dwarkadas Kessowjee and another—Edgelow and G.

I M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 31, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	57,102	58,638	...	1,536	73,501	...
Goods	79,355	65,865	13,490	...	37,117	..
Other earnings	28,797	35,088	6,291	...	...	6,749
Weekly total.	1,07,660	89,415	18,245	...	...	..
Aggregate	21,84,881	20,81,012	...	...	1,03,869	..

A remarkable Art Exhibition is announced at Bristol. It is an exhibition of thirty paintings by a Mr. Bartram Hiles, an artist, who, while quite a boy, met with an accident by which he lost both arms. Having from childhood shown a strong disposition and love for drawing, he was taken in hand by some artistic friends and taught to draw, holding the pencil in his mouth. After a time he became a student at the Merchant Venturers' Schools, and studied so assiduously that he won a National Scholarship, value £104, which also carries the privilege of studying at the National Art Training School at South Kensington for two years, during which time he also won one national silver medal and two national bronze medals. In consideration of his having won these honours, the authorities at South Kensington sent him to Paris for some months to study at the museums, paying all his expenses. The armless painter at Antwerp is well known; but it will be news to many people to hear of an English artist contending with the same disability.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

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FOR
1894.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

FOUR per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at £65 9-16; but all the other financial quotations generally received through Reuter were still unaltered, including Consols, at 98¾, and Bar Silver, at 31⅛d. per oz. The price of Silver in New York was still unquotable and nominal; demand Exchange on London having further advanced ⅛ cent to 4·86½ dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 41s. 6d. per 416 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for January delivery and 4 13-32d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 44,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents; but April Futures were 9 points lower, at 8·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 28,000 bales; and the total figures for this season, so far, compare as follows with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	28,000	27,000	42,000
Three days' do. ...	78,000	67,000	100,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,402,000	3,719,000	5,101,000

Prices of Cotton in our local market have receded Re. 1 per candy to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and a considerable business has been reported in both directions. Exporters have contracted for 500 Oomrawuttee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 190; and they have bought 1,450 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 183; 350 Bengal, at Rs. 176-80; 300 Pachora, at Rs. 177; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 189¼; Chandoor, at Rs. 186; and Cutch, at Rs. 173; while the Mills have taken 1,600 bales, made up of 300 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 179; and of old stuff, 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 146-7; 200 each of Akote, at Rs. 188; and Indore, at Rs. 150; 150 each, of Bhownugger, at Rs. 185; and Dhulia, at Rs. 125-30; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with business for export upon a small scale; but no further change has taken place in quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,726	bales.
Wheat	6,640	cwts.
Linseed	2,004	„
Rapeseed	2,740	„
Gingelly	8,962	„
Poppyseed	1,024	„
Groundnuts	10,154	„
Castorseed	692	„
Rice	16,068	„

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage remain firm; but takers hold back. Business has been done for picked ports, April-May loading, at 18s.; and for Trieste and Venice, January shipment, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has ruled weak throughout the day, opening at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. Demand, at which, however, nothing was given for ready delivery, and later 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand was given for a short time, and the rate temporarily dropped to 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, but rallied again at the close to 1s. 2 31-32d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 5-32d., at which a few Bills were placed; but a very fair amount of sales of Silver, both ready and for forward delivery being reported, the rate fell to 1s. 3 1-8d. ready and forward, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
France do.	1·59	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again and the opening quotations of 104⅞ and 104 5/8 for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, soon receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., but recovered since: until at the close, leaving off at 104 13-16 for cash, and 104 9-16 to ⅝ for the February account. 3½ per Cents have advanced to 100⅛.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day, but the movement (which has been confined to Cotton Mill and Press Scrip) has been generally in buyers' favour. We note a decline of Rs. 20 in Queen; of Rs. 15 each in Swadeshi, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 12½ in David; of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; while, on the other hand, Bombay United have advanced Rs. 35; Jivraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 10 each. In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 20; Manmar, and New Berar, Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 3½ lower, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16
Bar Silver	31⅛

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 2, as compared with the statement of December 22, 1893:—

	Dec. 22.			Jan. 2.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,00,073	3	0	1,66,98,476	13	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,31,81,938	1	3	5,24,18,409	2	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,07,775	5	8	5,70,067	4	4
Sundries	32,28,518	3	2	32,84,470	4	4
Rs.	9,69,18,304	13	1	9,81,71,423	9	4
ASSETS.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	89,66,988	0	0	83,08,278	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	61,08,391	0	0	60,94,311	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	94,08,013	12	9	96,17,601	8	6
Credits on do.	1,04,65,723	5	7	1,08,08,303	15	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,60,40,080	6	11	2,71,24,649	0	11
Balances with other Banks	6,45,666	9	2	7,96,772	14	4
Bullion	4,757	1	4	2,931	10	1
Dead Stock	12,90,784	4	5	12,81,389	12	9
Stamps	9,272	4	9	9,121	15	8
Sundries	14,54,158	2	2	16,99,215	0	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,13,04,837	7	0	98,36,,349	5	0
Do. at Branches	2,12,19,632	7	0	2,25,92,499	6	11
Rs.	9,69,18,304	13	1	9,81,71,423	9	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 2:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,13,935	Dec.
Do. at Branches	23,12,339	Inc.
Other Deposits	7,63,539	Dec.
Post Bills	62,292	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,72,790	Dec.
Loans	2,09,687	Inc.
Account of Credit	3,42,581	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,84,569	do.
Cash at Head Office	14,63,488	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,72,867	Inc.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	5	35 p.m.	43	11
Teheran	10	2	27 p.m.	..	36
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th January, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	34	—	1
„ Kurrachee	—	3	—	[illegible]
„ Madras	..	45	—	[illegible]

RUDYARD KIPLING'S
NEW STORY OF INDIAN LIFE.

"THE SON OF HIS FATHER."

The second part of this Story will appear in
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JANUARY 13TH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SYMONS—Janury 10, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of J. L. Symons.

MADURA.

DEATH.

CHANDLER—January 10, at Madura, South India, of cholera, the Rev. John E. Chandler, for forty-seven years a Missionary of the American Board in connection with the Madura Mission. Mr. Chandler was the father of Mrs. E. S. Hume, of the American Mission, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLISON—January 6, at Fort Saint George, the wife of Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel H Allison, M D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PALMER—REID—December 30, at St Andrew's, Motihari, by the Rev J Richardson, Ross Elliot Palmer, youngest son of the late John Carrington Palmer, Esq, to Jessie Alice, second daughter of D N Reid, Esq.

DEATHS.

AUBRY—On New Year's Day, at St Thomas' Mount, after a painful illness, Jessie, the beloved wife of G H Aubry, aged 55 years.

CROWE—December 31, at Joying, Assam, Nora, the beloved daughter of Henry Milne Crowe, aged 1 year and 2 days.

GOLAKNATH—January 2, at Umballa, of fever and pneumonia, Bina, the wife of Rev Henry Golaknath, the second daughter of the Rev and Mrs J C Bose.

LISSENBURG—January 4, at Wellington, of pleuro-pneumonia, Boy George Edmund, 1st Bn. The Dorset Regt. the very dearly loved second son of Mr. H Lissenburg, Manager of the Office of the Qr.-Mr. Genl of the Madras Army, aged 16½ years.

MULLINS—December 17, at Reti, of pneumonia, 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary B S Mullins, S M D.

PEREIRA—January 7, at "Pereira Lodge' Tuticorin, Mrs Joseph Pereira, an influential and charitable lady, aged 72.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most effective contribution to the literature of the recent naval scare in London was the letter of the *Times'* correspondent, who visited the Toulon Arsenal and declared that the war preparations were so perfect, and on such a scale that any moment a force could put to sea which would either bring the British Mediterranean fleet into Toulon or drive it into the Atlantic. Nothing so circumstantially terrifying was written or even imagined by any of the other writers who inundated the columns of the *Times* with warnings and expostulations addressed to the British Government and the British elector. It is now the turn of French critics to speak of the state of things in the much-vaunted Toulon Arsenal, and if the half of what is set forth be true, the French Navy is in as deplorable a state of unreadiness as was the French army at the outbreak of the war with Prussia in 1870. The *Times* admits that the revelations now made by M. Clemenceau in his journal *Justice* are the direct consequence of—and the conclusive answer to—the famous article published some weeks ago in its own columns. The revelations are made by a French naval officer, for whose competence and integrity M. Clemenceau vouches. Far from being able to dispose at once of the British Mediterranean fleet, the French fleet at Toulon is in no position to take the sea at all. The French ironclads are not equal in speed or strength to the Italian. The boasted warships are in a deplorable condition. A comparison is made between the Italian ironclad, Il Re Umberto, and the latest French ironclad, Le Magenta, the former of which did eighteen knots without effort on a three-days' trial. On the other hand, Le Magenta has never been able to attain the guaranteed speed of sixteen knots and a-half. Only with the greatest difficulty was sixteen and a quarter knots accomplished, and the 800 tons of coal it can put on board would not suffice for a voyage from Toulon to Alexandria. M. Clemenceau points to the Dupuy de Lome, a cruiser which cost 10,000,000 francs, and still, although three years have passed, continues to be a total failure. "Where is this ship at the present moment?" he asks. Examples of this sort could be multiplied. Altogether, it would appear that the outlook for France in case of war is very dismal, as far as the Navy is concerned. M. Clemenceau attributes this state of things to the inertness of legislators, who have allowed twenty years to be frittered away to the injury of the Republic and the country. The *Daily Chronicle* regards this declaration as the beginning of a movement, the object of which is to force the hands of the Government to keep pace with England, whose naval superiority is a sore point in France. But M. Clemenceau scouts this idea: he declares that a French naval force is practically non-existent. It is true that the Legislative Assembly has voted a great deal of money for the Navy, but the Legislature voted money for the Army before 1870, and when it was necessary to mobilise in face of the Germans on the frontier, it was found that nothing was ready.

How is all this to be reconciled with the confident asseverations of the naval correspondent of the *Times* that the French Mediterranean fleet could blow that of Great Britain out of the water? That very positive writer was particularly struck by the presence in the Toulon harbour of nearly a hundred large torpedo boats of the latest pattern, of which he counted thirty with their coal on board, ready to put out to sea at three hours' notice. Now let us see what the French naval authorities have to say—and had actually said, when all this was written—as to the preparedness and efficiency of the torpedo flotilla. On the 12th November Admiral Rieunier, the Minister of Marine, addressed a circular to the authorities at Toulon to call their attention to the fact that when torpedo boat No. 65 was ordered to replace No. 97 at Corsica, her steam apparatus was found to be leaking badly, and No. 104 had to be sent instead. The Minister expresses his regret that such mishaps are not isolated events in the port of Toulon. Though in such cases the officials select the torpedo boats best fitted for service, it often happens that the boats supposed to be the most efficient are found to be unable to reach their destination. In the year 1893 this actually occurred in respect of five torpedo boats ordered to proceed to Algeria, Turin, and Corsica. In one case something was wrong with the engines, in another with the sheathing, and so on. The Minister stated that it is painful to him to have to take notice of these facts, "which suggest the most painful conclusions as to the general condition of the torpedo boats." M. Clemenceau is [illegible] that the Minister should affect [illegible] such a state of things in Toulon, for what has happened there takes place at all the naval ports. This according to that unsparing publicist is due to the fact that the officers in charge have too much to do, and too many masters to please. Some departments are left insufficiently supplied; others have more than they need. This is the fault of the Minister himself, who recently sent a telegram, calling attention to the fact that instead of 400,000 rations of biscuits being ready at Toulon, only 40,000 were in store. This shows, says the writer, how little we are ready for a campaign on either land or sea. Recent instances are given of two torpedo boats being sent outside the harbour to practise at a target; in one case the torpedo remained in its tube; in the other it went half-way, and then sank: the target received no damage. A sub-marine mine was fired; it was the wrong one which exploded. One torpedo instead of going to the target at which it was aimed, turned round, and struck another torpedo boat, which was so damaged that it had to make all haste to the nearest port for repairs. In view of these revelations will the *Times'* naval correspondent now adhere to his assertion that the French fleet in Toulon could bring the British fleet into that port, and sweep the Mediterranean? If that expert —who boasts of his wide experience of all the naval dockyards of Europe—failed so egregiously to observe the inadequacy and unreadiness which not only M. Clemenceau but the Minister of Marine was perfectly aware of, what is the value of his opinion as to the strength or weakness of the British fleet in Mediterranean waters?

THE Bombay Government have decided to modify the application of the provisions of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act of 1889 in certain important respects. The Act will not be enforced, as was the original intention. The compulsory application of the provisions of the Act in certain villages of Broach was not satisfactory in its results. Enquiries were made in other districts with a view to the introduction of the system, but the practical difficulties in the way were found to be insuperable. The villager dreaded a system which would involve expense and trouble, and would besides give occasion for petty oppression at the hands of whatever little faction succeeded in getting the upper hand in the local punchayet. The district officers found that it would be impracticable to force the measure on the unwilling village population, and they made representations to that effect to the local Government. After long consideration, the conclusion has been arrived at—in the words of the circular just issued—that the object in view will be better secured, and more progress in village sanitation may be expected if villagers can be induced to adopt the Act voluntarily and contribute a fair proportion of the necessary cost of improving their water-supply and maintaining a proper system of conservancy, than if all the provisions of the Act be summarily and compulsorily applied against their inclination. If the inhabitants of a village desire of their own accord to improve their water-supply by protecting it from pollution, and to remove filth outside the inhabited area, the Government will contribute a sum to swell the amount of the village contribution plus assistance as the District Board may render. One of the District Boards in the Northern Division is prepared to contribute one-third of the local funds paid by the village, provided the villagers raise amongst themselves an equal amount for purposes of sanitation. The Government will co-operate by adding from provincial funds one-sixth of the annual cost of sanitary works in any village, if the Local Board and the villagers contribute respectively two-sixths and three-sixths of the sum required to put the Act in operation. The Government contribution will be dependent on certain conditions: the first of which is that there are residents in the village and competent to serve on the Sanitation Committee. It is not in every village that residents possessed of public spirit are to be found. Where such exist it often happens that they are not of one mind. The spirit of faction exists in villages as well as in towns, and cities and cliques will not coalesce to carry out sanitary improvements for the common benefit. For what they are prone to do is, to use any brief authority with which they may be invested for the humiliation and discomfiture of less fortunate rivals. The second condition is that the village contribution and the Local Fund contribution must be paid on the nail before the Government contribution is handed over. The third is that the Collector must be satisfied that there are some prospects that the village will be really benefitted by the application of the funds. He must estimate the amount required for keeping the drinking water unpolluted and the removal of filth and rubbish beyond village bounds The Collectors are to obtain a list of the villages in which these conditions can be fulfilled, and in which real practical benefit will accrue from the expenditure proposed. The report is to include the amount of the Government contribution needed, and state whether the local boards are prepared to contribute their share. The Commissioners are requested to impress upon the officers who are instructed to ascertain the sense of the villages in the matter, that no pressure is to be used. The object of the Government is to induce the villagers to take the matter into their own hands for their own benefit. Even when the villagers are willing to serve on the punchayet the benefits from the introduction of the Act will, in the opinion of Government, be very much discounted if the funds are likely to be used to serve private interests or animosities. It now remains to be seen whether the abandonment of the compulsory application of the Act, and the substitution of voluntary effort, supplemented and stimulated by contributions from the Provincial treasury, will bring about that improvement in the sanitary condition of the villages up-country, which has been the object of so much solicitude.

THIRTEEN years ago—just a month over—the remains of Victor Jacquemont were exhumed from the Sonapur Burial-ground and conveyed in the French frigate Laclocheterie to Marseilles. Probably no one in Bombay to-day remembers the distinguished naturalist, botanist, and philosopher who died here in 1832, but the records of his time tell of his labours in this country. He had been to the West Indies on behalf of his country, and in 1827, on the suggestion of the administration of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, he was sent over to the East Indies "for the purpose of studying the ethnology, geology, and botany of the country and in the interests of science in general." For three and a half years he travelled in India in fulfilment of his mission. His writings on Indian politics and well as in science were interesting as well as instructive. But unfortunately he sickened and died in Bombay in 1832. For fifty years his remains lay undisturbed in the Sonapur cemetery till. Captain and Mrs.—since Sir Richard and Lady Burton—came here. In her Narrative of Travel, 1879, she wrote "we went several times to the old Girgaum burial-ground in the Sonapur quarter to find a lost grave, and at last after an infinity of trouble we did find it." She describes the search, and says that after many hot hours and days and vain searching in parties amongst the twenty thousand tombs they found "a plain space containing a very old tombstone with letters that required one to kneel down and trace with the finger." There was no "Sacred to the Memory" written thereon, for Jacquemont dictated to Mr. James Nicol, at whose bungalow he had been a guest during his fatal illness, a plain inscription giving his name and age, the date he arrived at Calcutta, and the day of his death. Though a Roman Catholic, he had preferred to rest in Protestant ground, but Lady Burton tells us in her book that the party paid a tribute to his memory, and she recited a "de profundis." In 1880 the French Government decided upon bestowing posthumous honours on Jacquemont and obtained permisson to exhume his body and convey it to his native country. On Saturday morning, February 26, 1881, the exhumation was undertaken by Mr. Hamilton in the presence of the then French Consul, Capt. Lartique, Dr. Casanova, and M. Heyman of the French frigate, M. Voullion, Russian Consul; General Annesley, Colonel White, Dr. Weir, Mr. Brunton, Mr. H. W. Barrow, and Mr. Grattan Geary, as well as Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who half a century earlier had been present at Jacquemont's funeral. Fitting honour was paid to the remains which were placed in a new coffin and carried in a hearse to the Apollo Bunder, where they were transferred to the frigate. What became of the remains after the arrival of Laclocheterie at Marseilles no one quite knew. It was generally understood that they lay in the Marseilles Customs House for many years. But according to French papers to hand by the mail it appears that at last a final resting place has been found for the remains of the philosopher whose death sixty-one years ago was lamented by the whole scientific world. Just before Christmas posthumous honours were paid to both Gui de la Brosse, the founder of the Jardin des Plantes, and Victor Jacquemont. The former died three centuries ago. A temporary home had been found for the remains in the cellars of the Museum at the Jardins under the old zoological galleries. But now a vault has been constructed in one of the vestibules of the Museum. The ceremony of translation, the French papers tell us, was performed on Dec. 2, before a large and distinguished company under the auspices of M. Liard, Director of Superior Education, and M. Milne Edwards, Director of the Museum. The coffins, draped in black velvet, embroidered with silver, had been placed in the middle of the hall opposite a tribune, also clad in funereal hangings, whence M. Milne Edwards recalled the life and achievements first of Gui de la Brosse, and then of Victor Jacquemont. After each oration the coffins were removed followed by each contingent of mourners, and finally deposited in the vault.

THE diamond bangles and earrings which have been subscribed for by the ladies of Bombay, for the Duchess of York, will be exhibited in Messrs. Hamilton & Co.'s shop window, to-day, Thursday.

THE address of welcome voted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., is to be presented this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December, 1891, were Rs. 10,58,93,000; 1892, Rs. 9,54,34,000; and 1893, Rs. 18,26,71,000.

THE order for the two silver caskets required by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, one to contain the address of welcome to Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy, and the other to contain the Municipal address to Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, M.P., has been placed in the competent hands of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Jewellers of this City. Both caskets will be cylindrical in form, and judging from the elaborate designs prepared by the firm and approved by the Committee, two exceedingly handsome ornaments will be produced.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury concluded the trial of Akbarshakhan Nadirshakhan and four other Mahomedans, who were charged with having, on the 11th August last, rioted in Chimboor Gully, armed with deadly weapons, with dacoity, and with defiling and setting fire to a temple in the street with intent to insult the religion of the Hindus. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charges of rioting and defiling the temple, and not guilty on the other two charges. His Lordship sentenced each of the prisoners to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and two years for the second offence, each prisoner being thus sentenced to an aggregate term of five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the afternoon the trial of the Haji Ali riot case, in which three Hindus were indicted, was commenced, but had not finished at the rising of the Court.

THE aged exile Louis Kossuth found himself under the necessity, some time ago, of selling the library which he had collected in the course of his long life. On the affair becoming known, a Committee was formed in Pesth to buy the whole collection for the National Museum, and this has now been done. The needs of the aged patriot must have been very urgent, as he was induced to part with all his books for sixteen hundred florins, or about one hundred and thirty pounds.

THE Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Paris has received the following telegram from Obok, the French port in the Gulf of Aden:—"Tadjurah has been destroyed by fire, the outbreak being due to carelessness. There has been no loss of life nor personal injury. The next mail will bring complete details." Tadjurah is a small town on the Bay of the same name, just south of the Straits of Babelmandeb. It was occupied by the French in 1884, and has about 4,000 inhabitants.

THE members of the Committee which organised the Papal Jubilee *fetes* recently waited upon the Pope and congratulated him upon the fortieth anniversary of his elevation to the Cardinalate. The Committee, which was introduced by Cardinal Parocchi, its honorary President, made an offering of Peter's Pence to the Pontiff, who delivered a short address praising the zeal displayed by the Committee to assure the success of the Jubilee celebration. In view of the approaching Christmas holiday, a sum of sixteen thousand lire has been distributed among the poor by order of the Pope, including three thousand lire for necessitous priests.

ON the 12th of February, 1885, the daughter of Mr. Mackay, the American millionaire, was married in great state in Paris by Monsignor di Rende, the Papal Nuncio, to Prince Gallatro Colonna. The petition to the Sixth Civil Tribunal in Paris, for a judical separation, has now been formally presented. The Princess alleges that her husband is a gambler and a spendthrift, that not content with wasting her allowance from her father of 7,000*l*. a year, he has actually disposed of her wedding gifts and other valuable presents she has received from time to time, and that he has deserted her. Mr. Mackay, it is alleged, on one occasion paid off his son-in-law's debts to the amount of 40,000*l*. Maitre du Buit, the eminent French counsel, has charge of the case for the Princess. At the outset, the Prince intends to dispute the competency of the French Court, as he is an Italian and although he has a residence in Paris, he has another at Naples.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

After prolonged negotiations the Commercial Treaty between Russia and Germany has been brought to a successful conclusion.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

It is announced that the second daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh is betrothed to the Grand Duke of Hesse.

THE HONOLULU QUESTION.

A detachment of British Marines has been landed at Honolulu to protect our Legation there in the event of troubles. Queen Lilinokalani agrees to her restoration to power on the conditions laid down by the United States Government, but the Provisional Government refuses to abdicate.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 9.

The disaffection in the Island of Sicily has now spread to the Provinces of Puglia and Calabria.

The town of Ruve has been the scene of a serious riot. The mob attacked the Town Hall and the other public offices and burned them down, besides destroying the railways and telegraphs.

The Gendarmes opened fire on the rioters and killed several.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 10.

Disturbances have taken place at Corato in the Province of Bari. The troops were called out and fired on the rioters, killing and wounding several.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

The scheme for the re-organisation of the establishment of the Legislative Department is now being considered as drafted in its final form by the Government of India.

THE RANGOON WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. E. C. Foy, Executive Engineer, Central India, has been deputed to Burma, for six months, to prepare the scheme for the extension of the Rangoon water-supply.

THE MADRAS-BEZWADA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Mr. Shadbolt, Executive Engineer, will be placed in charge of the Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey, on Mr. Spring's translation to Assam as Consulting Engineer.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will probably leave Calcutta on his second tour shortly after the arrival of H. E. the new Viceroy, returning in time for the presentation of Budget in the Council.

INSPECTION TOUR IN THE GOMUL PASS.

General Palmer, officiating Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, leaves Abbottabad to-morrow, on a tour of inspection to the Gomul Pass and the Bithani country, which will occupy him until February 4.

RATION STOPPAGES FOR TROOPS.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State ration stoppages for troops proceeding to and from India has been abolished, with effect from second voyages of troopships from home during the current relief season.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST FROM CAPITAL DURING RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Bill regarding the payment of interest from capital during construction of railways, by Companies in India, will not be passed until next month. Until then no steps are likely to be taken for the extension of feeder lines.

TRANSPORT CARTS.

The Ordnance Department have received orders to make up transport carts of full size from models which have recently won prizes at the International Competition at Calcutta. Experiments will be tried with these carts when finished at the Gun Carriage Factory, at Fateghar.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE.

According to present arrangements, Lord and Lady Lansdowne will embark on H. M. S. Warren Hastings at Calcutta, on the 27th instant, to proceed to Colombo, halting there for two or three days, and then going on to Marseilles, where they disembark. H. M. S. Warren Hastings then goes to England for trooping purposes, starting back for India from Portsmouth, on March 2.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Opium Commission, which sat at Benares on Monday and Tuesday, has now gone to Lucknow, and is taking evidence there. Mr. Crosthwaite will probably give his evidence on Friday.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The despatch of the Secretary of State giving the lines of army re-organisation has arrived at Calcutta by the mail, this morning, together with general instructions regarding the necessary changes. The contents of the despatch will not, however, be made public for some time.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram will ask whether the Government have any intention of imposing any import duty on silver; if not whether they will make any public declaration of their intentions in order to relieve the mercantile community of the great anxiety now prevailing among them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Makintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. s. s. Malacca left here this morning.

The P. and O. s. s. Teheran arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 10.

The s. s. Canton arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 10.

Orient line mail steamer Austral, from Aden, arrived.

O. L. steamer Orient, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Muke Maru arrived at Colombo, from Singapore, on the 10th instant, at 11 a.m.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne arrived at Colombo, from Bombay, on the 10th instant, at 3 a.m.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The breaking of the road for the construction of the permanent way of the Madras Electric Tramways Company took place this morning. This ceremony of turning the first sod was performed by Mrs. Chalk, wife of the managing director, in the presence of the managing director, the engineers, their staffs, and a large crowd of spectators. The police was represented by the Deputy Commissioner. The work is proceeding. Photographs of this morning's scene have been taken.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. GARSTIN.

The Hon. Mr. Garstin delivered over his office as Member of Council to the Governor, Fort St. George, to the Hon. Mr. Grose yesterday, and left for England last night. He was the oldest Member of the Madras Civil Service.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet at the Rifle Butts, on Wednesday, was productive of another good morning's sport, and there was again a large gathering of sportsmen to participate in it.

A jack was found in the rough country at the end of the Melon Ground and travelled right down this objectionable piece of running before taking to the low hills above Bamanwadi. Some of the young hounds were a bit wild at starting, and gave the Master and whips some trouble, but they soon settled down to their work.

The run was not of long duration however; after sinking the hills and dodging about among the village enclosures for a bit the jack was at last forced to break away, which he did in the direction of the pipe, and was finally run into and killed in Nullah just beyond.

The morning was still young, and the Master lost no time in trotting back to Saar with the intention of drawing the blackthorn covert, which is generally a sure find. On the way back, however, the Master viewed a jack sneaking off across the pipe and soon put the hounds on to his line.

This rather disturbed the gentlemen who wanted to change on to their second horses, and most of them went on as they were; they could at any rate comfort themselves with the reflection that they were no worse off than their less fortunate brethren who can only manage to keep one hunter.

A burst of music proclaimed that hounds had hit off the line, and we were soon scrambling away through the rocky scrub jungle to the east of the pipe at Saar. From the line he took, which was identical with that we hunted over from the last Parla fixture, the jack must have been own brother to the tough customer who gave us such a splendid run on that occasion.

His point was straight for Chandoli Hill, he crossed the Vehar Backwater and the Coorla Road after a glorious gallop over the open, and finally breasted the hill at almost the exact spot in each case, where his fellow did before.

On reaching the top of the hill, he turned left-handed along the crest and then down into the Pawai jungles at the far end, where it was understood he successfully made good his escape.

The hounds got a bit separated at the finish on the hill, and it is possible the jack was killed by a few of them, it is to be hoped not though; after giving us so good a run he deserved to save his brush, and to give us just such another galop before the close of the season.

We have altogether had splendid sport up to date, and no one who has been out with them this year can possibly deny that our pack is a first-rate one.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THE Stanley Company seems to be gaining increased popularity with the Bombay public. During the two weeks the company have been among us they have produced three operas and a pantomime with great success. At Christmas time the original pantomime "The Queen of Hearts" was placed on the boards for the first time, and the impression it created was so favourable that it was repeated nearly a dozen times. The pantomime was given for the last time on Monday with the usual success, and on Tuesday evening the audience at the Gaiety were entertained to Gilbert and Sullivan's comic Japanese opera "Mikado." Mr. R. Stephenson as Koko, the Lord High Executioner, created a very favourable impression. Miss Fanny Stanley as Katisha was altogether irrecognisable. Her "large left shoulder-blade enormous right ear, and the powerful look which almost stood alone," made the audience forget that it was Miss Fanny Stanley, until she began singing and dancing with her usual grace and aptitude. The three sisters Yum-yum, (Miss Dolly Childs), Pitti-Sing (Miss Carey), and Peep-Bo (Miss F. Childs) played their individual parts faultlessly. Miss Dolly Childs displayed much ability, and encores were repeatedly demanded. Mr. E. Phillips as Nanki Poo, had shown his singing and artistic capabilities to a great extent. The proof of the success of his efforts was demonstrated by the fact that he like Misses D. Childs, Carey, F. Childs, Fanny Stanley and Messrs. Stephenson and Liddiard, was greeted with frequent applause. Koko-kissing Yum-yum before a crowd, which act he is permitted to do by "the Lord High Everything in the World," is ridiculously funny, but even more funny is the feeling he evinces when Nanki Poo kisses her at the command of the Lord High Executioner himself. The entertainment on the whole was very delightful, and the opera was produced with exceptional taste. The scenic effects were all that could be desired, the courtyard of Koko's official residence and Koko's palace being represented remarkably well. The opera "Les Cloches De Corneville" was placed on the boards last night.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE R I M S Clive leaves Calcutta for Bombay, at 7 a.m., on the 10 instant.

SANCTION has been accorded to the 10th Bengal Infantry remaining in Calcutta during the manœuvres now going on.

THE majority of the troops now in Calcutta will be encamped at Ballygunge from the 13th to 17th instant for extended manœuvres.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in Chief, Bombay Army, leaves Bombay on a tour of inspection in the Bombay and Deesa Districts, on the 23rd January. His Excellency's dates are:—Ahmedabad, 24th January; Rajkot, 27th; Jodhpore, 30th; Deesa, 2nd February; Baroda, 4th; Poona, 6th.

AN Indian Army Circular will shortly be published, promulgating the rules under which family pension will be admissible to the heirs of Native Officers, N-C. Officers, and men of the Burma Company Sappers and Miners. The rules will have effect from 29th October, 1893, and be applicable to men already serving, as well as to future enlistments.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brasil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, eleventh.

Turkish route right.

IT may be an accident but, says the *St. James's*, it so happens that whenever Sir William Harcourt speaks on a large question he contrives to give his audience the idea that his knowledge of the subject has been hastily acquired for the occasion. No casual stranger listening during the East India loan debate to his pompous prolixity and awkward hesitations would have dreamed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom was expounding the views of the Government on a matter which has, or ought to have, occupied the attention of the Cabinet half a dozen times during the present year. In only one characteristic was the speech worthy of the occasion—it occupied a full hour in delivery. Mr. Goschen spoke as long as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or a few minutes longer; but at least he understood what he was talking about.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONG the deaths recorded in the last mail, observes a contemporary, was that of Mr. Edward Thornton, C. B., and the fact is worthy of some note. The deceased officer was a very old Punjabi, now almost forgotten doubtless; although he was a member of that illustrious band who helped to settle Lord Dalhousie's pet province after annexation. Educated at Charter House and Haileybury, Mr. Thornton was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1829. After serving some twenty years in the North Western Provinces as settlement officer, magistrate and collector, he was, like Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Henry Davies, transferred to the Punjab, and here received charge of the Jhelum Division as Commissioner, an appointment he held up to 1858, when he was made a Companion of the Bath for his services during the Mutiny. During the same year Mr. Thornton was appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, a post he held till 1860, when he retired. At that time Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the oldest officer of the Punjab Commission, and the only one then in the service, was a very junior Civilian. Thirty-three years or quiet retirement on a liberal sterling pension, after thirty years of excellent Indian service is something accorded to very few men.

"THE death is announced of Professor vonder Gabelentz, the eminent Orientalist. George Conon von der Gabelentz was born at Poschwitz, near Altenburg, in 1840, and was the son of Hans von der Gabelentz, the celebrated philologist, who died in 1874. After studying at the Universities of Jena and Leipsic he received a legal appointment in Saxony, and in 1878 was called to a chair of Eastern Asiatic Languages at Leipsic University. Encouraged by his father, he began to learn the West African Malayo-Polynesian, and Chinese languages and then devoted himself to the study of the Manchu and Japanese tongues. He published a translation with notes, of the Chinese metaphysical work, 'Thai-Kih-Thu,' and a treatise on the history of the Chinese grammar. His principal work, however, was the Chinese grammar published at Leipsic in 1881. Latterly Gabelentz was Professor of Eastern Asiatic Languages in Berlin."

THE rhinoceros in the People's Park, an old resident of Madras, died on Saturday evening. It is supposed to have died from natural causes—old age and general debility. It was regarded as one of the best behaved animals of the zoological collection at the Park, but once, in 1872 or about that year, it got loose and gave a great deal of trouble before it was captured again. The carcase of the rhinoceros was removed to the Government Central Museum Pantheon Road, where after the necessary operations, the skeleton will be mounted.

IT does not often happen in shipwrecks that the Captain remains the sole survivor; but this was the end of the story in the case of a steamer lost in the recent gale off Holyhead. Everything was swept off the deck by the heavy seas, and the engine-room was filled. The Captain and three men got into a boat, and drifted away. Half-an-hour afterwards they saw the steamer gr down, with the remaining eight hands. One after another the three men in the boat died of exhaustion and exposure. When rescued the Captain alone was still living.

THE orders for the Abor force at present are that the detachment of 44th Gurkhas which arrived at Dibrugach on the 6th instant, will garrison Bomjor and form the advanced party. The party arriving yesterday (Sunday), will garrison Kerrimpani and Dikrang, the first party proceeding to Sadiya. The advance will be made on the 14th. The Abor stockade of Bomjor will be taken and garrisoned by 100 men; and the remaining 400 police and the 44th will attack Dumbuk. Major Molesworth will command tke support at Sadiya. From all accounts the Abors evidently intend fighting. It will be interesting, observes the *Englishman*, to learn for what reason the small force of five hundred men engaged in the Abor Expendition is drawn from three different sources. It consists of three hundred of the Lakhimpur Police, one hundred of the Nagar Hills Police, and one hundred of the 44th Gurkha Rifles. There is nothing, apparently to be gained by this composite arrangement while it has from a military point of view at least one very serious drawback. The employment of Regulars and Police in the same column involves the transport of two different kinds of small arms amunition, for whereas the Gurkhas are armed with the Martini, the Military Police still have the old Snider. It is a fundamental axiom that the use of more than one variety of amunition in a single column should, whenever possible, be avoided, not only because of the extra transport involved, but because of the risk of mixing and its consequent dangers in the course of an engagement.

SOME remarkable prices were realised for first edition of well-known works at a recent sale at Messrs. Sotheby's. An original copy of the first editions of Gray's "An Elegy Wrote in a Country Church-Yard" was sold for £74. A first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" fetched £54, and Grimm's German Stories, £33 10s. A copy of Tennyson's Poems, issued as the joint production of the Laureate and Hallam, realised £16 10s.; Coverdale's Bible, £31, and another more imperfect copy, £20 10s.; Report of the Challenger Expedition, £48; first edition of Wordsworths Descriptive Sketches in Verse, £26; two proof sheets of "St. Roman's Well, with corrections and additions by the author, £21; and the original autograph of of Burn's "Queen Mary's Lament," £35 10s.

JUST one hundred pantomimes, have it appears, been produced this Christmas in a like number of theatres in London and what the dramatic profession, in spite of purists and pedants, persist in calling "the provinces." Not only do the pantomime writers cling to the old nursery legends; they show an increasing tendency to restrict their choice to a small number of favoured subjects. Drury Lane, for example, is content with "Robinson Crusoe," but there are three other Robinson Crusoes in London and the suburbs alone; while taking in the United Kingdom there are no fewer than twelve pantomimes with that title. In like manner, "Cinderella" at the Lyceum is not the only "Cinderella" by nine. More striking as an evidence of the pantomime librettist's tendency to stand by the most familiar of nursery legends is the fact that while last year the seventeen pantomimes of London and the suburbs were represented by fourteen different titles, this year we shall have nineteen pantomimes but only eight titles. Surveying the entire field, "Aladdin" tops the list. There are fourteen "Aladdins" in all, to twelve "Robinson Crusoes," twelve "Whittingtons," ten "Cindrellas," seven "Red Riding Hoods," six "Forty Thieves," six "Jack and the Beanstalks," five "Babes in the Wood," five "Sindbads," four "Little Bo-Peeps," three "Blue Beards," and a like number of "Beauty and the Beast." "Mother Goose," the most famous of all titles in the Grimaldian tradition, has, for some reason, almost disappeared—one theatre only adopting this title. "Goody Two-Shoes," "Jack and Jill," and "The Sleeping Beauty," are in the same plight.

ACCORDING to M. Clemenceau's naval authority, the whole system of the French Admiralty is rotten. The estimates are based upon the expenditure of four or five years ago. At that time there were few torpedo-boats, now there are many. The consequence is that the money voted for torpedo-boats is all spent at the beginning of the financial year, while in other departments there is so much money that it is difficult to get rid of it. This is only one instance out of many, and the effect is every day apparent. One after the other the torpedo-boats which have been ordered to a particular station have been certified to be unable to put to sea. As it is with the torpedo-boats so it is with the ironclads, which are constantly getting disabled, although they still figure on the effective list presented to the Chamber. The Magenta and Dupuy de Lome, new first-class line-of-[illegible]le ships, which cost nearly half-a-million sterli[illegible] are said to be among those which are so defe[illegible] to be practically valueless. The conclusion [illegible]h M. Clemenceau arrives is that what is [illegible] is not more money, but a more effective cont[illegible]he expenditure, and for this reason he is for a clean sweep at the Admiralty, which has got, he says, into the hands of two or three families, who snap their fingers at the people's representatives.

NOTWITHSTANDING the care taken by the authorities in Constantinople to hide the truth, it has transpired that a serious disorder has taken place at Yuzgat, resulting in loss of life, for which both the local Governor and the Governor-General of the Province, Abedine Pacha, are held responsible by the Porte. The latter has been recalled and appointed Governor of the Archipelago with a residence at Rhodes; whilst Memdouh Bey, the ex-Governor of Siwas, whose record is a distinctly bad one replaces him at Ahgora, and will try the principal offenders. The cause of all the trouble, he said to be is that Abedine Pacha, who is a native of Epirus is accused by the fanatical Mussulman population of of Greek proclivities, acquired in the land of his birth and consequently of favouring Christians to the detriment of the faithful. A Special Commission composed of several high officials and the Imperial Prosecutor, has left for Yuzgat to open an inquiry into the disturbances.

A LAW-SUIT against the "Evenement" newspaper, in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt is the plaintiff, throws some light upon French journalistic methods. Last September, when Madame Sarah Bernhardt was in Rio de Janeiro, she was robbed of jewels of the value of 10,000*l*. sterling, and a man who was suspected of the robbery was put on his trial for it. Directly news of this reached Europe, the "Evenement" published a pretended "interview" with the great actress, in which she was made to say that she had not lost any jewels at all, but that the whole thing was an advertisement. Soon after this article reached South America, the proceedings against the accused man were discontinued. In her statement of the facts presented to the Court, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who describes herself as the widow of M. Jacques Damala, and of 56, Boulevard Pereire, Paris, declares that she was never interviewed by any one from the "Evenement," and that the alleged conversation with her is a pure fabrication. She claims 1,200*l*. damages for having, as she says, sustained a double injury, in the abandonment of the legal proceedings at Rio, and in the publication at that place of articles injuriously reflecting on her conduct.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to us after a brief stay in the Australian Colonies:—"The Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales are in a state of great depression, but are facing adversity with manliness, and will come out a stronger community than before. Their funds are all right. They have great resources, particularly New South Wales. They have to deal with some difficult problems, the foremost being the labour question. The Governments have attracted too many of the labouring class to Melbourne and Sydney; have made work for them and enticed them by good wages (of course to obtain their votes). This is being changed. Supplies for public works have had to be restricted, and laws have been, and are being, passed enabling able-bodied men to take up small plots of land in the interior. The development of the enormous tracts of country is, of course, the future of the Colonies. The aspect of these Colonies, I must say, fills one with admiration. It is wonderful to note what the British race has done in comparatively so short a time, and then to think of the future. What will these places be in a century? The people are all loyal to their connection with the old country, although sometimes this loyalty smacks a little of gratitude for favours to come. They want our capital and our custom. But this is quite legitimate. Sir George Dibbs, the Premier at Sydney, is a man of dash and is thoroughly straightforward."

CONSIDERABLE importance is attached here to the law recently passed by the Council of the Empire, providing for the inalienability of the plots of ground granted to the peasants when the freedom of the Russian serfs was proclaimed. The agricultural classes will derive great benefit from the new measure. They will be much less liable than hitherto to fall into the hands of speculators and usurers, who have, up to [illegible] present, taken advantage of their pecuniary embarrassments to seize their property, or buy it outright at an extremely low figure. According to the terms of the law, which will shortly be promulgated, no commune will be allowed to sell any of the land which it acquired at the time of the emanicipation, unless at least two-thirds of the inhabitants are in favour of the sale. In cases where the value of the land is under five hundred roubles, the sanction of the provincial authorities is required; while, when the ground is worth more than that amount, the consent of the Minister of the Interior must first be obtained. As regards the peasants individually, they will only have the right of selling their land to members of the same class as themselves. It is hoped that the benefits thus conferred on the tillers of the soil will prevent the spread of Socialist opinions in the country districts.

YVETTE GUILBERT, the French cafe songstress, has made herself very popular in Vienna, by an act of charity which does her credit. On the day of her first appearance, a member of Monsieur Glaser's French troupe at the Carl Theatre, a girl of seventeen, was arrested because she stole another actress's purse with two hundred and fifty francs. Yvette Guilbert went to the Court and asked to see the President. Of him she begged the release of her countrywoman, offering to pay the money she had stolen. When she was made to understand that the girl could not go unpunished after the fact had been proved, she asked to see her. The young actress was fetched from her cell, and cried pitifully when Yvette had explained the purpose of her errand. Yvette deposited money enough to take back the girl to Paris when she has suffered her punishment, and paid for certain little comforts which are allowed in prison.

THE forthcoming Jokai Jubilee is to find an echo in London, the Hungarian Colony among us having determined to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of "Maurice Jokai, Hungary's greatest writer," by a dinner to be held at the Holborn Restaurant, on the 9th of January, under the presidency of Mr. Francis Stockinger, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul General. At a meeting of prominent members of the Hungarian residents it was resolved to make an appeal to all Hungarians in the United Kingdom to join in the celebration. It has also been resolved to publish here an edition de luxe of all Jokai's published works, together with some of his unpublished writings, extending to no fewer than one hundred volumes, which will be issued at intervals during the next three years. The work will be obtainable only by subscribers, at the price for the whole series of two hundred florins. Arrangements have been made under which half the gross receipts will be handed over to the author.

MR. C. H. SEELY had some cheering things to say to his audience at the large social gathering of the blind in Nottingham, assembled on the invitation of his mother. In illustration of the possibility of those who are thus afflicted raising themselves above the difficulties under which they labour, he told among other things how, when he was at college, he often saw the late Professor Fawcett skating down the river at Cambridge, when half the river was water, and only half ice. Mr. J. C. Warren, who also addressed the meeting, observed that the mere fact of being blind did not make life more sad and lonely than any other affection—that of deafness, for instance. If anyone (he continued) could see the lads at the Institute whipping their tops and playing at games, or the elders in the basket-room he would feel that they could give him a long start and beat him. At the Worcester College for the Blind, they may (he added) be seen playing cricket.

AN ingenious rogue, named François Guichard, who was only very recently released from prison, where he had undergone a sentence for swindling, has just been arrested for having carried out an entirely new fraudulent enterprise. He had no sooner left prison than he wrote to several of the most important wood merchants in the French provinces, saying he had recently been appointed chief assistant to M. Deibler, the public executioner, who had charged him to procure the sawdust required for several executions, which he would shortly have to carry out. Each of the wood merchants sent a truck of sawdust to Paris, addressed to François Guichard, who hastened to sell it. When the bills drawn by the merchants on Guichard were presented, he had, of course, changed his lodgings, and they were returned dishonoured. Guichard has, however, been discovered by the police, and is now in prison.

MHOW CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 8.

TO-DAY the enemy having been foiled in their attempt to advance on Mhow by the Neemuch Road at Ghat Billod, decided to cross the river at the foot at Sagrud, about seven miles north on the Chimbur River of Ghat Billod. Intelligence having been brought that the Neemuch Force were advancing, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery of the Mhow Force took up a position at Sagrud, whilst the Field Batteries were placed in a commanding position overlooking Sagrud with the Infantry Brigade of the same force, re-occupying a defensible position on the heights overlooking Sagrud village, the whole position facing north-east, the 2nd Durham Light Infantry and 5th Bombay Light Infantry being in the first line with the 1st Durham Light Infantry in reserve. Here they awaited event, whilst a squadron of the 7th Hussars was sent to seize and blow up the bridge at Ghat Billod if necessary. The Cavalry soon reported, that a squadron of the enemy's Cavalry (1st Lancers) was advancing on the Neemuch Road, whilst the whole of the enemy's Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry were making tracks for Sagrud as hard as they could with the intention of forcing the Force at that place, when they apparently on seeing the disposition of the Mhow Force attempted to cross the river at Touli, and consequently were caught in flank and forced to retire by the Cavalry and Artillery. Nothing daunted they attempted again to cross the river at Sagrud, and in this they were successful; the Mhow Force retiring on Betma. In the meantime the Cavalry of the Neemuch Force had crossed the Chumbel above Sagrud, and in attempting to turn the flank of the retiring Cavalry and Infantry a squadron of the 1st Lancers together with the Officer Commanding the Cavalry brigade on that side were surrounded by the 7th Hussars and surrendered at discretion.

The enemy having occupied Sagrud have encamped there, and having been reinforced will, it is expected, try and turn the right flank of the Mhow Force from the Indore direction.

RATNAGIRI HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present state of the Ratnagiri High School calls for early attention of Government. As tested by the University examination results, and especially by the ratio which the number of candidates who pass bears to that of those who fail, the institution may be said to stand in the first place, but so far as the number of students who attend the school is concerned, it, I am sorry to say, stands in the last—the total number of boys on the roll being less than one hundred. Fresh admissions there are none, as parents hesitate to send their sons to the school. They prefer private schools to the Government institution. This is all the more surprising when I look to the fact that all—mostly all the teachers in it are Graduates of the University. I do not pretend to know the exact cause which has led to this state of things, as it is difficult to understand where the fault lies. I cannot, therefore, do better than bring this matter, through your columns, to the notice of Government for due consideration. I have no desire of pulling other peoples' chestnuts out of the fire, but when a question involves the well-being of thousands, I think I am bound to take interest in it. Hence this letter.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, January 8. P. R. DESAI.

THE GENESIS OF THE BOMBAY ANTI-OPIUM PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have to address you this letter with much reluctance, in reference to the Anti-Opium Petition. But since Dr. Da Cunha appears to have told your representative that the signature purporting to be his, is a clumsy forgery, I must, in justice to myself, emphatically declare that Dr. Da Cunha appended his signature to the petition with his own hand in my presence.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM N. R. RANINA.

Sea Face, Chowpattee, January 10.

ACQUITTAL OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Private Charles W. Whimprey, of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, was charged with house-trespass, with intent to commit theft by entering the premises of Mr. Brewer, residing at Byculla. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Melsheimer, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been stated in these columns. The case for the prosecution having been closed the accused made a statement in defence. He said that he was orderly room clerk to his regiment at Nusserabad. He was acquitted of the charge of house-trespass and attempt to commit theft by Mr. Moroji Kassinath, the then acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 1st July, 1893. He had gone to the Victoria Gardens, on the 30th June last, by himself, and not knowing the neighbourhood of Bombay ascertained the way from soldiers. He was advised to go by tram, and he did so. He started from the Gardens, at 7-30 p.m. to go home, when he met another soldier on the road. They both went to a shop to have a drink. He met four other "gentlemen" in the shop, where he took a drink with each. At 11 o'clock in the evening they proposed to adjourn to another house. They took two *gharries* and adjourned to a house, where they remained until one o'clock the next morning. At that hour they all started to go home, and his companions got into a vehicle and left. He himself was walking along the road. He shouted to a hack victoria, but the driver paid no attention to his call. He did not know where he went to till he found himself struggling. Having consumed about two-thirds of a bottle of whiskey and half a dozen pints of stout he was quite at a loss to know where he had roamed, or what he had done. He had no idea he had been entering the shop of the complainant, and he did not know the place in question. He had no house-breaking tools in his possession and nothing was found on his person belonging to complainant. He opened no door, but fell in an open space in the dark, in a state of unconsciousness. He intended to get to the barracks, but could not get a *gharry*. All that was uppermost in his mind was to get shelter and lie down. Everything seemed to be going round and round, and he could not stand up. He tried to apologize for what he had done, but his speech was too thick. His voice refused to articulate what he wanted to state. He had no knowledge of being in a room with living people and opening any door. He was not rumbling in any drawer as stated. If he was not drunk why was he restrained, and his boots, coat, and stick, taken from him. He had a good character in his regiment. If he had been guilty of the charges he would have absented himself, and not have been a disgrace to his regiment. He tried hard to find out the witnesses, but one had left for Europe, and others could not be found.

His Worship then framed charges of burglary, theft, and house-trespass, to which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Melsheimer addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. Private Geroge Curlis and James Golding, in the accused's regiment, were examined by Mr. Melsheimer. They swore that the accused was of intemperate habits, and when the latter witness left him at Byculla, on 30th June, he was the worse for liquor, and was still going in for some more.

The Magistrate having no reason to doubt the story of the defence, ordered the accused to be acquitted.

MAJOR GENERAL ALPHONSE von Kodolitach, whose death at the age 62 is announced was known as a young man as the best gentleman jockey in the Military races, and perhaps, as the finest horseman in the Austrian service. He accompanied the Emperor Maximilian to Mexico, where he took part as Colonel, and later as Commander of the Austro-Belgian Foreign Legion, in several decisive battles, and brought back what remained of the force to Europe, He was afterwards sent by the Austrian War Office to accompany the troops under General Napier in the Abyssinian War, and wrote an excellent history of that memorable campaign. He also attended Colonel Wolseley's operations on the Red River, and was at the French headquarters during the war of 1870. He was appointed Military Attache in Paris, and, after being placed on the retired list, devoted himself heart and soul to racing. He was as well known in England as in France, Germany, and his own country. His stables contained recently about fifty horses, including twenty-two yearlings, and his stud was fast becoming famous. He married the Baroness Heine-Geldern, daughter of the founder of the *Fremdenblatt*.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury.

THE CHIMBOOR GULLY RIOT CASE.

Akbarshakhan Nadirshakhan and four other Mahomedans were charged with having, on the 11th August last, rioted in Chimboor Gully, armed with sticks and axes, with having, on the same day, defiled a temple with the intention of insulting the religion of the Hindus; with dacoity, and with committing mischief by fire, which was likely to cause the destruction of a Hindu temple, in Chimboor Gully. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Ramji Babaji said he lived in Chimboor Gully in the same house, in which Sukhia lived. He was at home on the afternoon of the 11th August last, when a crowd of Mahomedans came from the direction of Bhendy Bazar. They continued rioting through the afternoon, and at 7 or 7-15 p.m. the same day, witness saw a Hindu struck by them just below his window. He fell down after the first blow, and after he fell down three or four blows were struck him. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 struck him. Prisoner No. 1 struck the first blow. Witness knew the prisoners by sight before. They used to pass to and fro in that street. No. 5 lived in Imamwara, and No. 4 lived near the Musafirkhana near the Two Tanks Road. The rioters lifted up the Hindu they had struck and placed him in a verandah, where he remained until Monday, when he was taken away by his wife. The same crowd afterwards struck another Hindu, who cried out "I am dead, I am dead, I am looted, I am looted."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I could not see the second man from my window. There was some light at the time, but the Municipal lamps were not lighted. Besides the four accused whom I recognised, I can recognise others on seeing them.

Can you recognise them all?—Some of them.

Although you saw them *only* once?—Yes, what difficulty is there in recognising people whom I know?

You were examined before Mr. Cooper on the 13th November last, and you then recognised these four men. Had you seen them in the interval?—No.

How did the police find out you could give evidence in the case?—Policemen came to the street to enquire by whom the Ghati was struck, and I said I knew about it.

To his Lordship: I am sure I saw these people that day. I have known them for a long time.

Rajbhoy Ebrahim, a dealer in timber, said he lived in Dubboo Street, opposite the Hindu temple. On the afternoon, of the 11th August last, he saw a fire in the temple. About twenty men were engaged in putting out the fire, and in doing so they broke the partition in witness's shop, which was close to the temple.

Tatia Luxman, Subedar Bombay Police, said that in consequence of instructions received, he arrested some of the prisoners in the case. He found in the room of the second accused a carpet, a "rajjai," and a brass powder-box, which were claimed by Gopal and Natha Essoo as their property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—I have known accused No. 4 for some time, but have not been on bad terms with him.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anderson, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said the offences charged against the prisoners were those of rioting, dacoity, and defiling and setting fire to a Hindu temple. It could not be denied that those offences were committed by some of the persons composing the Mahomedan mob; and the question was one of identity only. Now the evidence of identification in this case was more satisfactory, more direct than it was in the other riot cases they had been trying at this Sessions. The witnesses had known some one or other of the accused for several years, and had seen them going about the street. It would probably be put to the jury why, if the witnesses could identify the five accused, they could not identify any more of the rioters? The witness Gopal had given an answer to this query. He said he had been looking out for the rioters he had known, but that he could not find them, and that it was after some time he could find the accused and point them out to the police. He said he could point out more of the rioters if he only could find them. The accused had been wise enough to keep out of the way for some time; and it was not possible to point them out earlier.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that there was no evidence of any of the rioters having gone into the rooms of any of the witnesses.

His Lordship said he thought there was no evidence of dacoity, or of any of the accused having entered the rooms of any of the witnessss.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing, said there could be no doubt that a riot was committed in the street on the afternoon of the 11th August last, but the question was whether the accused were in the mob that assembled. The jury must throw upon the prosecution the whole burden of proving identification. It was impossible for the prisoners to get out of the difficulty of proving that they were not where they were alleged to have been, for it would be only adducing negative evidence. They might call evidence to show that they were engaged in the prosecution of their usual avocations, but that would be also evidence of an *alibi*, and equally unsatisfactory. It was, therefore, for the jury, an important point to require the prosecution to prove the identification of the accused in a most satisfactory manner. The witnesses had not seen the accused for some months after the day of the riot, and yet they most readily undertook to identify the persons whom they had seen only once before in an excited mob of rioters. The witness Gopal was said to be the pivot on which the case for the prosecution turned; and Mr. Kirkpatrick was sorry he had to prolong his cross-examination of the witness longer than he intended. The learned counsel said, referring to the story told by Gopal, that, if he was the most trustworthy witness in the world, his evidence as to the identification of any one of the accused was absolutely unreliable. He was at any rate a most ungallant man, for he left his wife to shift for herself as best she could in the midst of the rioters and made his own escape. He admitted that he had left his room open so that anybody could have made away with his property during the three months he was staying at Poona. At the end of three mouths, this man returned to Bombay and undertook to identify the accused, giving the most minute details of what he professed to have seen them doing one afternoon three months previously at a time of the greatest excitement. Mr. Kirkpatrick next commented upon the evidence of other witnesses on the point of identification, which he characterised to be equally untrustworthy. Did the jury feel no reasonable doubt upon such evidence that the identification of the accused had been satisfactorily established?

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked it had not been disputed that the witnesses who were called to identify the prisoners had been living in the street, where some of the prisoners also lived, and that they had known them for some years. It had not been disputed that the first three accused had been living in that street. The boy Runchordas said that he distinctly saw three of the accused trying to force open the trap-door over the staircase. His Lordship said he could not suggest to the jury any reason why they should not believe the evidence of these witnesses. There was delay in making inquiries in the case, but that was owing to the police being engaged in much onerous work in connection with the riots. His lordship saw no defect in the way in which the police collected evidence in this case They naturally went to the street to make inquiries, and the witnesses had given them such information as they could give. One of the witnesses said one of the accused kept a shop for the sale of glass, and that another sold plantains; and that they had been in the habit of seeing them for a long time. Some of the witnesses knew the residence of the fourth and fifth accused whom they identified. Did the jury see any reason why they should not believe the evidence given for the prosecution? His Lordship here read the evidence of the principal witnesses in the case and commented upon portions of it. If the jury believed that the five accused were members of the Mahomedan mob who assembled in Chimboor Gully, on the afternoon of the 11th August last, it was for them to determine, which of the offences charged against them they were *guilty* of. There was no evidence to show that any property upstairs in Gopal's house was looted, and Gopal admitted that he left his room open when he escaped from the house. The fact that the second prisoner was found in possession of some property belonging to Gopal was no proof that he was present among the rioters; for he might have during the two months that had elapsed come into possession of the property without knowing that it was dishonestly come by. On the charge of setting fire, the jury, before they could find the other prisoners guilty, ought to be satisfied that what the third and fourth accused did was in the prosecution of the common object of the mob, or that the other prisoners had given their consent to the building being set fire to, and that it was not done by the third and fourth prisoners on the sudden impulse of a moment without the consent of the other three prisoners.

The jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the prisoners on the charges of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and defiling a place of public worship, and of not guilty on the other charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoners at the bar, you have all been found guilty on perfectly reliable evidence of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and of defiling a place of public worship. The sentence on each of you for the first offence is three years' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second offence two years' rigorous imprisonment—the sentences to be consecutive, not concurrent.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock, their female relations who were downstairs, on hearing the sentence, raising shouts of wailing.

DESECRATION AND MURDER AT "HAJI ALI."

Kutchra Jagga, Kushna Ramji, and Mahadu Bhowanee, Hindus, were charged with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, at Haji Ali, a small island in the sea near the Mahaluxmee police chowkey, on the morning of the 12th August, the second day of the riots; with damaging and defiling a place of public worship, namely, a durgah, *i.e.*, tomb, and a musjid there, with the intention of insulting the religion of the Mahomedans; with murder by causing the death of Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan; with dacoity; and with causing grievous hurt to Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan and Hajee Noor Mahomed Husson Bux. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence. After several challenges, the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Foreman.
Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhai Dubash.
Mr. S. Benjamin.
Mr. T. Bromley.
Mr. R. J. Tata.
Mr. F. W. Shaw.
Mr. Dadabhai M. Jeejeebhoy
Mr. Dinshaw S. Mody.
Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The charges against the prisoners arose out of an attack made by a body of Hindus, on the morning of Saturday, the 12th August, upon a durgah and a musjid known as Haji Ali. The mob went along the Mahuluxmee road to a number of huts occupied by Mahomedan fakirs along the sea-shore and attacked them. They then went to the durgah, where there were five Mahomedans, and some women and children. The rioters destroyed the tombs and the furniture in the musjid. One of the five men, by name Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan, was severely beaten with sticks and died in about half an hour afterwards. They also attacked Noor Mahomed, who received severe injuries and was ill for a long time. The flow of the tide at the time compelled the rioters to retire, for when the water rose, they would not have been able to get away. The three prisoners were recognised as members of the mob and as taking a prominent part in the assault which resulted in the death of Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan, and the injuries to Noor Mahomed. The three accused would be proved to have been in the mob; and the question for the determination of the jury would be whether they were sufficiently identified, and what offence they had committed. The mob were armed with sticks, and were therefore guilty of rioting, armed with deadly weapons. Their common object, according to the case for the prosecution, was to attack, and defile the durgah and to assault all Mahomedans who came in their way. The durgah and the musjid were destroyed. The most serious charge against the accused was that of the murder of Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan, and the learned counsel explained the law bearing on the subject. If a criminal act was done by one member of a mob, each one of them was responsible for it as if the act had been done by him alone. If was for the jury to determine what the common object of the mob was, and whether it was not to assault all Mahomedans who came in their way. Supposing the jury were not satisfied that the common object was to kill Mahomedans, it was open to them to find the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt. With regard to the charge of dacoity, the learned counsel said the evidence would show that a box containing money was broken open in the musjid and the money taken away. The rioters also took away a green parrot, which was afterwards found in the possession of first accused.

His Lordship: A live parrot? (A laugh.)

Mr. Lang, answering in the affirmative, said it was still alive and would be produced in evidence (A laugh.) It belonged to a witness named Rahimtula Mahomed, who would identify it as his property.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Pandoo Hari, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was employed in the Gordon Mills, and remembered the morning of the 12th August, the second day of the riots. The mill was not working that day. Witness happened to be at the Mahaluxmee chowkey at 8 a.m. There were five or six Mahomedan fakirs there, living in huts near the sea-shore at Mahaluxmee. Witness was talking to the fakirs, when a mob of 500 or 1,000 Hindus came there from the direction of the police chowkey. He did not see them before. They were all armed with bamboo sticks, and came running, shouting out "Mahaluxmee ki jai" *i. e.*, victory to the goddess Mahaluxmee. They threw stones at the huts and at the fakirs, who ran away. Witness ran away into the stables of Batlivalla and did not see what happened to the fakirs afterwards. Witness saw in the mob the second and third accused, whom he knew before. They were in the front part of the crowd. Witness had known them many years. The third accused was employed in a mill, and the second used to catch fish.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: Witness left his house at 6 a.m. that day, and on going to the gateway of the mill, found that it was not working. He then heard about the riots, but had no reason to fear any thing. Out of the whole mob of rioters, witness recognised the two accused. He also recognised five or six others, but did not find them afterwards. He did not know them before, and could not point them out to the police.

To the jury: I had no enmity or quarrel with either of the prisoners.

To his Lordship: The third accused is employed in my mill in the same department. We work in the same room. I have known him five or six years. More than one hundred people work in the same room. I have not often spoken to him. I am a dhobie, and he is a Bhandari by caste.

His Lordship: Which is the higher of the two castes?

Witness: Bhandari is higher. I have had no money transactions with accused. I sometimes spoke to him.

Mr. J. T. Horbury, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a civil engineer and lived in a bungalow close to the Mahaluxmee police chowkey near the foreshore. He was at home on the morning of the 12th August last. He could from his compound wall see the whole of the foreshore, and the little island and the musjid. That morning witness's attention was attracted by a crowd of about 300 Hindus. It was about 7-45 a.m. A number of them had sticks in their hands, were shouting, and making a great noise. Witness noticed the fakirs running towards his bungalow; and when they were about half-way, the mob crossed the causeway. The fakirs could not get through the water, and then they spread. Some of them ran towards the witness, who saw one of them hiding in some bushes below his compound wall. Another one ran along the rocks towards the Hindu temple. He was overtaken when he was partially in the water, and was beaten down in the water by some Hindus with sticks. Another fakir was beaten by five or six Hindus in the lower portion of witness's compound with sticks. He was covered with blood when witness saw him, and took charge of him for a short time. The other fakirs escaped. A large number of the Hindus then went over to the island. All this happened in five or ten minutes. Witness did not see the rioters return. Later that day witness saw the dead body of a Mahomedan brought from the island by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I could not correctly estimate the numbers of the crowd. There was nothing to prevent the mob killing the fakirs if they wished. In fact they killed one, and would have killed the other if I had not prevented it. About a third of the whole crowd went over to the island. The rest of the crowd did not go to the island at all.

Abdul Rahman Goolmahomed, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was the keeper or manager of Haji Ali. There are a durgah and a musjid there, which are held sacred by the Mahomedans. They are sacred to the memory of Haji Ali Saheb. Witness, Din Mahomed, Rahimtula Mahomed, Noor Mahomed, Shaik Hassan Shaik Sultan, and some women and children were there on the morning of the 12th August. A mob of Hindu, after beating the fakirs came to the durgah and began to throw stones. They were armed with sticks. Witness placed a ladder across the steps to prevent the men from coming, and he and Din Mahomed stood there with sticks in their hands. The three accused were in front of the crowd. Witness knew them before, as they used to come there to catch fish. Witness was hit with three or four stones. The mob began to throw stones from all sides, and witness went into his house. He heard the noise of globe lamps and furniture being broken. They threw stones against the door of the room in which the witness was, but did not enter it. He stood with his back against the door, having hidden his wife and children under a bedstead and covered them over with a mat. The mob left in about half an hours, as the water was rising at the time. On going into the durgah after they left, witness saw everything smashed, strewn about, and thrown into the sea. A box containing cash had been broken, and the money taken away. In the musjid, Shaik Hassan was lying down in a pool of blood, breathing slightly. He died in half an hour. Noor Mahomed was lying down by his side in a pool of blood. He was unconscious. Din Mahomed was also slightly hurt. Inspector Gray came to the place in the evening, and witness made a report to him of what had occurred. A native policeman came and took away the dead body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I did not know the names of the accused. Many people come to fish there, Hindus as well as Mahomedans. I can see well with one eye, but not with the other.

Is it not the fact that you are blind of your right eye?—Yes.

And can see only with your left eye?—Yes. The Hindus were a few paces off when they began to throw stones at me. On the information I gave the police, thirty men were at first arrested. Twenty-eight of them were Kharwas and Hindus. I don't know why they were arrested.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I told Mr. Gray that I did not know the names of any of the rioters, but would be able to identify some if I saw them. The police made no further enquiries for two months. When they did so, I gave them further information; and the thirty persons were then arrested. I saw them in the Esplanade police station. The three accused were among those thirty persons, and I identified them.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

IMPORTATION OF SILVER.

LETTER FROM THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following letter, dated Calcutta, January 5, has been addressed by Mr. J. A. Anderson, Vice-President, Indian Currency Association, to J. F. Finlay, Esq.,C.S., Secretary to Government, Financial Department:—

SIR,—I am desired to direct the attention of Government to the large imports of silver into this country, and the bearing which they appear to have on the inability of the Secretary of State to dispose of India Council Bills.

(2) Since June last, the monthly net imports of silver have been valued as follows:—

July	Rs.	2,01,94,000
August	„	78,21,000
September	„	85,84,000
October	„	1,12,73,000
November	„	45,04,000

The falling off in November, however, is more than counterbalanced by the large shipments which have been telegraphed as made from the United Kingdom, say—

In November	Rs.	42,00,000
December	„	1,50,40,000

(3) The excess of exports over imports in the foreign trade of India for the five months, July to November, has been as follows:—

1891	Rs.	9,28,80,000
1892	„	11,03,54,000
1893	„	3,69,25,000

These figures exclude Government stores and silver but include gold.

(4) For the same period, the net imports of silver have been:—

1891	Rs.	1,38,85,000
1892	„	3,86,02,000
1893	„	5,24,00,000

therefore, including silver, the balance of India's trade has been reversed, a feature of the situation which, my Committee thinks, deserves the most earnest and immediate consideration of the Government.

(5) In the recent debate in the House of Commons on the East India Loan Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the object of the Indian Government in closing the mints was "to prevent the continued diminution of the value of the rupee." This object can obviously only be attained by inducing an absolute or relative contraction of the currency.

(6) Immediately after closing the mints, the Government of India took over from the exchange Banks, and subsequently coined more than two crores of silver, thereby inflating, instead of contracting, a currency which had already been largely added to by excessive imports of silver during the previous six months.

(7) No sign of the contraction of the currency is so far visible; on the contrary, we have a low bank rate and an increased circulation of currency notes, which latter has risen from Rs. 26,48,94,000 on 30th June to Rs. 29,62,12,000 on 30th November. As is well-known, a very large proportion of this note issue, which, until 1890, stood normally at only 17 to 18 crores, is lying idle in the banks, and may be taken as direct evidence of an inflation of currency beyond the requirements of the country.

(8) The Treasury balances for November last amounted to Rs. 15,23,54,000 against November 1892, Rs. 9,10,000,000, and November 1891, Rs. 10,01,07,000.

These figures, in conjunction with the increased currency note circulation, appear to greatly strengthen the allegation that rupees are coming out of hoards. Otherwise, the abstraction of six crores of rupees from the active circulation of the country could scarcely have taken place without signs of monetary stringency manifesting themselves.

(9) For the 50 years ending 1891-92 the total net imports of silver amounted to Rx. 52,36,73,000, and the total coinage, exclusive of recoinage, to Rx. 27,23,70,000. These figures, I would submit, bear out the contention of those who maintain that the demand for the arts fell formerly upon the coined metal: not, as since the closing of the mints, upon bullion.

(10) The contraction of the currency by wear and tear, *increase of population and trade development, may require an indefinite period to make its effects perceptible, even could we be certain that no rupees would come out of hoards, and therefore, it appears to my committee that,* unless the Government is prepared to continue for a very long time the substitution of sterling loans or the sale of Council Bills, it has become imperatively necessary to expedite that contraction of the currency which the closing of the mints has failed to bring about.

(11) There are seemingly only three methods by which this can be affected:—

(a) By the absolute prohibition of silver importation on private account.

(b) By imposing a duty upon silver, to be regulated on a sliding scale so as to insure that the landed cost of bullion should always exceed the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d.

Either of these methods would automatically induce a contraction of the currency by throwing the demand for the arts upon the coined metal as formerly. The danger of rupees coming out of hoards in exchange for bullion would also be removed, as it would then be more profitable to reverse the operation.

(*c*) By melting down rupees and selling them as bullion to such an extent as would again reverse the balance of trade by the known effects of currency contraction on the volume of prices, evidence of the success of the operation being necessarily given by the resumption of the demand for Council Bills.

In this connection we would refer to the powers conferred on the Government of the Netherlands by an Act of 1884, authorising it to maintain the parity of gold and silver by exactly similar means, though we are not prepared to show the identity of the conditions in that case with those prevailing in India.

(12) My Committee does not think it is called upon to recommend any one of these courses in preference to the others. There are undoubtedly, and necessarily, objections to each, but, short of persistence in a policy of inaction which promises no success, we would respectfully submit that one or other of them should be speedily adopted, and that it is for the Government to weigh their respective advantages and disadvantages with a view to the early solution of existing difficulties.

(13) It is recognised thet the collection of a duty upon silver, or the prohibition of its importation for private account, would be a matter of some difficulty, entailing an increased preventive service, much inconvenience to the travelling public, and possibly many successful evasions of the law. On the other hand, either of these measures, successfully worked, would insure that contraction and control of the currency which is the object of the Act authorising the closing of the mints.

(14) As regards the melting down and sale of coined silver this measure would not insure the contraction of the currency, if rupees came out of hoards. Neither would it certainly stop the importation of silver unless the demand is purely speculative and temporary, of which there is no proof. On the contrary, unless silver is, unlike other luxuries, whose consumption is increased by each fall in their value, it is probable that the further decline in price caused by the competition of Indian and European sales would very largely increase the demand among the natives.

(15) Sales of silver by the Government, while depressing the value of the metal outside this country, probably to the same extent as prohibition or a duty, and equally disturbing India's trade with silver-using countries, would in addition cause immense loss to the possessors of silver bullion and ornaments in India, whereas an import duty or prohibition would, with this large class, be most popular. Furthermore, the melting down of rupees would be an expensive and wasteful process, while the prohibition of silver imports would give the Government a large profit in supplying the demand for the arts through the coinage.

(16) When the Act authorising the closing of the mints passed the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir David Barbour laid stress upon the possibility, that a long and arduous struggle lay before us with sacrifices to be made and difficulties to be overcome, thereby evidently implying that further active means might be necessary to secure the establishment of the gold standard. I am respectfully to submit that, in the opinion of my Committee, the time for these further measures has now come.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS ON THE MINIMUM RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The following are the telegrams referred to by Reuter as having been published in England:—

No. 2753A., dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State:—

Apprehension and uneasiness have been caused in commercial circles by your sales of bills this week at a lower rate than 1s. 4d. per rupee.

If you think it is inexpedient to fix a minimum, we would suggest that a moderate amount may be offered at weekly sales, and that extra allotments should be either refused altogether, or granted only on such terms as would make their cost equivalent to what would be incurred by exporting gold to be exchanged for rupees at Indian Mints.

Dated 30th June 1893.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

I think it is inexpedient to fix minimum rate exchange. Committee's proposals accepted by your Government were to stop free coinage, and in order to prevent assumed convulsion of trade through too rapid rise to allow gold to be received at 1s. 4d. per rupee, I propose to gradually reduce drawing, but action must depend on requirements of Home Treasury.

No. 2785A., dated 1st July 1893.

Telegram from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India:—

Your telegram of 30th June last. Council Bills. Have you decided to stop extra allotments? There is a strong feeling against them in India. We consider it advisable that gold standard should be made effective as soon as possible, and see nothing in Report of Committee by which we are precluded from doing so, provided that limit of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee is maintined.

Dated 4th July 1893.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for India (Earl of Kimberley), to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Your telegram of 1st July. Bills. In view of requirements of Home Treasury, which at sixteen pence will average about fifty-two lakhs a week, I cannot undertake risk of holding out for that rate, and must exercise discretion as to mode of selling bills; though silver will no longer compete with Council bills, gold may do so. I have announced loan of one million three hundred thousand pounds, India three per cent. stock, this afternoon for tender on 12th.

Dated 7th July 1893.

Telegram from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India:—

Your telegram of 4th instant. Bills. We fully recognise that you must exercise your discretion and be guided by circumstances in selling bills, but in the present unsettled condition of things the market appears unable to settle upon a suitable or any rate of exchange and is inclined to follow your lead. We strongly recommend that for the next few months you should sell bills in such manner as in your judgement will give the maximum possible amount of stability to exchange. It will take some months for the closing of the mints to produce its effects on exchange, and in the meantime it is very desirable to do all we can to prevent fluctuations.

No. 3652A, dated 20th August 1893.

Telegram from the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London:—

Following telegram received from Chamber of Commerce, Bombay: Begins.—At a meeting of Committee specially held to-day to consider sale of telegraphic transfers made yesterday, it was resolved to respectfully address Government, deprecating the action of Secretary of State for India in selling at 1s. 3½d. The sale has shaken confidence of public in power of Government to effect object of recent currency legislation, and, in the opinion of Committee, has been made at inopportune moment, before Indian export season has opened, and therefore before Government policy has had fair trial—Ends. Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, describes feeling at Calcutta as extremely strong in all branches of business. In letter on same subject, President, Indian Currency Association, says the result of this sale has created nothing short of panic in commercial circles at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. He urges you should meet your wants to some extent by permanent loan, and you should refrain from selling bills until you can do so at 1s. 4d. per rupee. We fully recognise objections to raise a loan, especially when funds available in India, also objections to fixing minimum for bills; but state of affairs in India at the present time is exceptional altogether, and there is much to be said in favour of fixing a *minimum* to be publicly announced, below which you would undertake not to sell until December, and of borrowing in England some two millions sterling and announcing that drawings this year would be reduced by that amount. If you think that until December your requirements cannot be met by suggested loan if minimum is declared at 1*s.* 4*d.*, you might fix lower minimum—announcing at the same time intention to raise it gradually to 1s. 4*d*. We are strongly of opinion that, under any circumstances, it will be advisable that you should refuse to grant special allotments between weekly drawings at a lower rate than 1s. 4*d*. We are satisfied that course, as above stated, would have good effect in India should you find it practicable to adopt our suggestions.

Dated 23rd August 1893.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Viceroy, Simla:—

Your telegram of 20th August. Bills. I fear you do not realise the position. If I sell no bills before December, I must borrow five millions sterling in a very unfavourable market; and to meet further requirements to 5th January, I must in December sell 99 lakhs weekly at 16 pence; therefore, I cannot announce minimum. Object of recent currency legislation was to arrest further fall in the exchange, which then seemed imminent.

Dated 25th August 1893.

Telegram from the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London:—

Your Lordship's telegram 23rd. We are of opinion that the result of publicly announcing a low minimum, say 15 pence, would not be that no bills would be sold, but, on the contrary, that you would sell in the next few months more than there is any prospect of your selling under present arrangements. It would, therefore, not be necessary to borrow nearly so much as five millions sterling if you adopt this suggestion. Existing uncertainty is causing serious mercantile losses, and hampering trade generally, thereby reducing demand for your bills.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd December, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total traffic for the week	1,000	700	10	1,710
Or per mile of Railway	40	28	......	68
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	13,877	16,009	211	30,097
Total for 25 weeks...	14,877	16,709	221	31,807
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

SINCE it was decided, in a case recently referred to in these columns, that the French law of 1800 against the wearing of unauthorised disguises applies to women dressing as men, and not to men dressing as women, the authorities appear to have determined to put into fresh vigor such powers as they do possess under it. The consequence is that what is called rational cycling costume for women is somewhat in danger in Paris, for the Prefect has caused letters to be written to certain lady cyclists cautioning them that they are infringing the law in wearing men's clothes. French-women, it may be mentioned, were the first to emancipate themselves from skirts when on the wheal, and some of them now go so far as to wear the regulation tunics and breeches of the men's clubs.

IN view of the poverty and probable sufferings of the poor of Naples this winter, economical kitchens have been opened giving rations of bread, maccaroni, and beans at two sous, and extra rations of bread, meat and vegetables, and stock-fish, at three sous. Coupons for this food can be purchased by charitable persons to be given to the very poor. As there are just now many beggars in Naples, correspondent in that city thinks visitors will be glad to know this, as it is much better to give these coupons to beggars than money. Impostors will not accept the coupons.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

ON Saturday (Dec. 16) by invitation of the directors, a large number of representatives of the leading London and Provincial papers were invited to take a trial trip over the Canal in the steamer *Snowdrop*. The following account of the trip is given by the *Daily Graphic*:—

THE ENTRANCE.

By half-past nine on Saturday morning a large company of those invited by the directors had assembled on board the steamship *Snowdrop* at the Prince's Landing Stage. The company was represented by Mr. Leader Williams, the chief engineer; Mr. Marshall Stevens, manager; Mr. J. C. Wilson, assistant manager; Mr. A. H. Whitworth, secretary; and Messrs. Tracey and Goodier, of the secretary's department, who left nothing undone which could in any way render the trip instructive and enjoyable. Steaming up the board Mersey, were the low tide left here and there broad patches of sand banks visible, the *Snowdrop* presently steered across to the Cheshire shore towards Eastham, where the first locks are. The canal work extends below the locks, as a channel has been dredged for some distance, which, when completed will enable vessels to approach the locks at any state of the tide. The entrance to the canal is sufficiently imposing, for the Eastham locks are three in number, the largest being 600 feet by 80 feet, the intermediate one 350 feet by 50 feet, and the smallest 150 feet by 30 feet. The *Snowdrop* steamed into the largest lock, in which that comfortable river craft was reduced to immediate insignificance. The huge lower gates swiftly and easily shut under the impulse of the hydraulic machinery, and the water came surging up through the concealed sluices. The steamer rapidly rose, and those on board soon exchanged the view of the solid dark brick walls for the broad expanse of shining sand banks and silvered water of the turbulent Mersey. The upper gates open, and we pass on to the first section of the canal, which runs almost straight to Ellesmere Port. The average width of the canal at the water level, it may here be said, is 172 feet, its minimum depth 26 feet. At Ellesmere Port is a pontoon and ship-repairing yard, a Newcastle steamer undergoing repairs high and dry in the pontoon.

IN THE CANAL.

A conspicuous object at the beginning of the navigation is a somewhat imposing mount, looking like an ancient fortified camp. This has been formed out of ballast dredged from the canal, and is called Manisty's Mount, presumably from the superintending engineer of the section. The canal for a long way runs right alongside the Mersey, being subject to its tides through tidal openings at Ellesmere and again at the Weaver sluices beyond Saltport. Saltport itself is a creation of the Canal Company, built just by the junction with the Weaver navigation, which brings the trade of the Cheshire salt district into the canal. Here is plenty of shipping, the full-rigged ship *Harvest Queen* and the Norwegian barque *Fomfruland* among them. Round Weston Point we approach Runcorn, passing the lock which leads from the Bridgwater Canal into the Mersey and the fine old Bridgwater House, built by the first Duke of Bridgwater, and now the property of the company. By this lock the inhabitants first begin to show that interest which goes on growing the nearer we get to Manchester, and culminates in a popular demonstration. For there is no doubt that Manchester is deeply, patriotically, interested in the success of the canal. Manchester has not been content to let the scheme, the great feat, remain merely a large commercial and engineering undertaking. The people seem as deeply interested as were the French in the liberation of their territory. They believe in themselves and their cannal, and the poor as well as the rich have a deep personal feeling about it.

LOCKS AND BRIDGES.

The bridge of the London and North Western Railway crosses at a height of 75 feet at Runcorn, and soon after this the first swing road bridge opens easily and quickly in response to the steamer's imperative whistle. This bridge weighs 507 tons, and works on a huge pivot by hydraulic power. There are seven of these bridges on the way, varying between 500 and 1,800 tons in weight. The railway bridges—high-level bridges—are 75 feet about the water, and the Canal Company had to reconstruct the lines so as to allow of a gradient of 1 in 130 or so in the approach to these viaducts. The journey is in parts somewhat monotonous, though never for long at a time; most of it is very pleasing, and some of it really beautiful, with fine hold hills and plenty of woodland. There are no locks on the canal between Eastham and Latchford, a distance of twenty-one miles. Latchford, it may be observed, is close to Warrington. Just beyond Latchford a novel and striking salute was offered to the engineer-in-chief and the party on the *Snowdrop*. A little engine, the *Fallowfield*, came careering alongside, over a line whereon a whole magazine of detonators had been arranged, the Lilliputian cannonade being acompanied by the cheers of the spectators, and heartily acknowledged by the objects of the salute. A pleasant run of seven miles brings us to the Irlam locks, and two miles further on are the Barton locks. A little further on and the canal passes underneath the Bridgwater Canal, and here a very interesting episode was observed. The aqueduct which carries the Bridgwater Canal is itself a swin bridge. It is made of steel, and is so constructed that the water is shut in by doors at each end while the water in the canal is itself held back by a similar contrivance. As the *Snowdrop* approached it was seen that there was a barge on, or in, the aqueduct, and bridge and water and barge, with a somewhat impassive-looking crew of a man and a boy, were swung round to allow the steamer to pass. When the aqueduct had swung back the water-gates were opened, and the barge resumed its temporarily interrupted journey.

ENTHUSIASM AT MANCHESTER.

There is only one more set of locks—the Mode Wheel locks, and here the crowd of spectators began, which grew into enormous proportions by the time Manchester Docks were reached. But Salford Docks came first, with 71 acres of water space and 3⅝ miles of quay length. These are truly magnificent docks, with every facility for berthing the greatest number of vessels alongside the quays, and huge warehouses for receiving the goods. A little further on and Manchester Docks are reached, with their 32¼ acres of water space, 23 acres of quay area, and 1⅞ mile of quay length. And at Manchester the party disembarked amid a scene of tumulous enthusiasm from the multitude, who could not have given a warmer welcome to a returning conqueror than they gave to Mr. Leader Williams and the other executive officials, and doubtless to the visitors, too, who had shown their interest in Manchester's *magnum opus*. The whole distance from beginning to end of the canal is 35½ miles, and the London contingent was able easily to catch the 5 p.m. Great Northern train at Manchester, and to enjoy a very excellent dinner in the dining-car, which is among the most useful, as well as ornamental, adjuncts of the luxury of modern railway travelling.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

It is such things as the Manchester Ship Canal, and the Forth Bridge, which ought somewhat to cheer the pessimist, who looks round and tells us of the decadence of Britain. We always admit that the pessimist has some justification if he fixes his eye on our politics alone. There he finds—what does he find? Empty talk, chatter, selfish intrigue, the domination of the demagogue and the mob-orator, the survival and success of the Unfit. He finds the glib adventurer in high places, the adroit flatterer of the multitude in its weaker moments, entrusted with the functions of the statesman. He finds the Imperial Chamber getting into such hopeless muddle and confusion over its mere routine of legislation as to make him wonder whether all common sense and business capacity have deserted the chosen representatives of the people, and why, if so, the People are cursed with the blindness which forbids them to choose other men. He may comfort himself by turning to the work of the engineers and the contractors, and even the financiers, and reflect that if impotence and fatuity have fallen on our politicians, nevertheless the old strength and resolute patience of the Anglo-Saxon race can still be shown in the building of great bridges and the digging of ship canals.

Manchester having been constituted a harbour and port under the Manchester Ship Canal Act of 1885, an order in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, has been issued that from and after Jan. 1 the County Court of Lancashire held at Manchester shall have Admiralty jurisdiction.

THE Pope on the morning of Dec. 17, celebrated mass in St. Peter's, Rome, in presence of a large congregation. After a second mass of thanksgiving had been celebrated by the Papal Chaplain, the Pope took his seat on the Throne, and listened to an address read by the son of Prince Massimo. In his reply, which was read by Mgr. Radini, the Pope reminded his hearers of the Christian glories which had been substi[illegible]d for the Pagan glories of ancient Rome. After [illegible]ling upon the destiny of the Eternal City as b[illegible]ided by Providence, the Pope concluded by d[illegible] that those who should seek to revive the [illegible]ies of Paganism and deprive Rome of the diadem with which God had crowned her by the hands of St. Peter would be fighting vainly against the decrees of the Almighty.

THE DEBATE ON THE NAVY.

IN the House of Commons on December 19, Lord G. Hamilton moved a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, it was necessary for the maintenance of the security of the country and the continued protection of British interests and commerce that a considerable addition should at once be made to the Navy, and that, therefore, the House called upon her Majesty's Government to make before the Christmas recess a statement of their intentions in order that immediate action might be taken thereon. At the outset the noble lord laid down two propositions—namely, that the Navy should be increased, and that the increase should take place at once. If the Ministry were to affirm those two propositions both sides of the House would unanimously accept them. Consequently, whatever objections might be brought against his resolution, it was obvious that they were aimed, not against the substance of it, but against the quarter from which it emanated. He admitted that he was taking an unusual step, but proceeded to show that it was justified by most exceptional circumstances which actually existed. He said deliberately that our command of the sea was in jeopardy, and he further asserted that the only means by which this danger could be averted was by prompt and decisive action. Before his resolution was placed on the paper he and his friends exhausted every means at their disposal in endeavouring to obtain some recognition by the Government of the impending danger. He disclaimed all idea of raising any party controversy his only desire being to bring before the House the nature of the danger which threatened us. It was generally acknowledged that the minimum amount of security which the country demanded and expected was that our Navy should be equal to a combination of the two next strongest naval Powers in Europe. Taking the big ships, by which alone the command of the sea was decided, he found that at the beginning of the next financial year France and Russia would have in various stages of construction twenty-eight ships of war, with a total displacement of 270,000 tons, while England would have four ships with a displacement of 26,000 tons. The total number of our ships available was forty-six, with a displacement of 440,000 tons, and this represented the naval construction of nearly thirty years; but France and Russia would have twenty-one armoured ships in various stages of construction, with a diplacement of 217,000 tons. In other words, France and Russia would, in the course of next year, have in their dockyards new armoured ships equal in tonnage to half the number of battleships available for the Navy of Great Britain. It rested with her Majesty's Government to determine whether this period of risk and apprehension for the future should be shortened or prolonged by three months. He was informed that the Prime Minister was going to seize this opportunity of snatching a party victory, but he hoped the right hon, gentleman would make an adequate statement of his intention to take immediate steps to remove the danger which had been referred to. If the Prime Minister adopted that course he would win more than a party triumph, as his proposals would be received with unanimous approval in all parts of the House.

Mr. Gladstone moved and amendment affirming that it was a primary duty of the responsible Ministers of the Crown to make adequate provision for the naval defence of the empire and the protection of its interest and that this House relied on her Majesty's adviseres to submit to Parliament fitting proposals in due time and measure to secure that end. He insisted that a resolution by which the House was asked to take out of the hands of the Excecutive Government one of its primary duties was in itself a vote of want of confidence. Moreover, the noble lord made arrangements before-hand for the purpose of stamping upon it the character of a motion of want of confidence, as it was brought forward with the formal approval of the leader of the Opposition, who made a request that a day should be found for its discussion. He agreed with the noble lord that the building of big ships might be adopted as a test in the present controversy. In this connection it should be borne in mind that we could construct these ships in three years, while France required four years and a-half for building them. Besides, the present Board of Admiralty had addressed themselves to the inquiry how far the term of three years could be abridged. In the course of a chance debate, and after a speech of which they traversed the general assertions, it would be premature, dangerous, and irregular for the Government to make the affirmation demanded by the noble lord. To make a partial statement of their views on the Navy would be somthing like reducing the proceedings of this House to a farce on a most solemn subject. In reference to the great question of imperial defence, the Government upheld the principle of annual account, annual proposition, and annual approval by House of Commons. Indeed, this was the only means of maintaining regularity, and that regulrrity was the only talisman which would secure Parliamentary control. Nothing short of the existence of a real state of present danger and emergency would justify the House in adopting the resolution. There was not, however the smallest pretext of maintaining that such danger existed. With respect to the present state of the Navy, we were singularly advanced in all the preparation for future contingencies, which was the most difficult because it required the longest time. Our vast floating fortresses had in recent years been multiplied and advanced to such a point that we were far before the strength of France and Russia combined Having adduced statistics in support of this argument, the right hon. gentleman dealt with the allegation that there would be a 'case of emergency in the future, and declared that in 1897-98, even presuming that we laid down no new ships, we should possess only eight ships fewer than those of the French and Russians taken together, and our ships would be superior to these in point of tonnage. Her Majesty's Government, however had never said that would be no new provision for shipbuilding in the future, for in fact, that was a question which was now 'engaging the serious attention of the Admiralty. Finally, he hoped the House would not sanction a resolution which for the first time aimed at employing the instruments and marshalling the forces of political party upon the great question of Imperial defence.

Mr. Balfour expressed his disappointment that the Government had made no declaration of their intentions with regard to the strengthening of the Navy, and contended that the Prime Minister himself was the only man who had done anything to degrade the level of the debate to a party movement. How, he asked, could the Opposition have adopted any other course than that which they had taken? All their inquiries and appeals were wholly disregarded, and the Government manifested no appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. The right hon. gentleman contrasted the moderation of the speech of Lord G. Hamilton, who made a grave statement of the national danger, with the reply of Mr. Gladstone, which was merely a controversy about the forms of the House. The Government were disregarding precedents every day, and yet they pleaded precedents when the interests of the empire were at stake. In speaking about precedents Mr. Gladstone showed his incapacity to understand the position assumed by his opponents or the real gravity of the case. According to the view of the Government, an emergency never occurred until it was too late to repair its consequences. Every week which the Government wasted now could not be retrieved by any expenditure or hurry. Now, he emphatically declared, amid loud cheers, was the appointed time. The contention of the Opposition was not that we were now inferior in naval strength to France and Russia, but that we should be inferior to these Powers in the future and that we could only prevent that result by taking action without a moment's delay. There was nothing to indicate that the Government meant to take any steps to avert the impending danger, although our Empire was more difficult to defend than any Empire which the world had ever seen. This consideration ought to raise the House above the petty squabbles and mean details of which the Prime Minister had spoken.

Sir C. Dilke agreed with the first part of the resolution because the precedent of 1884 was in favour of a statement of the intetions of Government being made now. He thought the leaders of both the great Political parties were inclined rather to underrate than to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. The superiority of the British Navy was not unquestioned by foreign critics, and as matters now stood their were present all the elements of a national catastorphe. Sir A. Rollit disagreed with both the resolution and the amendment. The language of the resolution was too arbitrary, but he hoped the debte would bear good fruit.

Admiral Field, Mr. T. G. Bowles, and Mr. Forwood supported the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Macfarlane.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said the Government thought the present was not the time to bring forward in a fragmentary form the proposals which ought to be submitted to the House in connection with the actual figures of the estimates. The preparation of those estimates, with a view to meeting the alarm in the country, was so far advanced that a scheme of shipbuilding had been for some months before the Board of Admiralty, and, although the scheme was not quite complete, it was in a stage to enable them to adjust it to dockyard and other requirements.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Government themselves would not pretend that the present state of things was satisfactory. Even if they alleged that we had enough guns, he did not think they would say we had enough docks and a sufficient number of men and the right kind of guns. Surely the House could not be satisfied with the platitudes of the Secretary to the Admiralty that the Government knew their duty, and would some day or other be prepared to do it. For the first time we were putting our national life at the mercy of a combination between France and Russia. Those Powers were going to spend on their navies 2,500,000*l*. a year more than the ordinary expenditure of Great Britain, and if we did not expend a corresponding amount the supremacy of the sea would have gone from us. If when notice was given of this resolution the Government had stated that it was their intention to make a statement similar to that made by Lord Northbrook in 1884, it was certain that the resolution would have been withdrawn, that much time would have been saved, and that hon. members might have gone on with the consideration of that business of parish councils which in the opinion of the Prime Minister was of equal, if not of greater, importance than the security of the nation. The Government asked that no questions should be put to them, and that they should have a blank cheque; but it was unwise for the House to repose such confidence in any Government. He greatly feared that the Estimates when brought forward would prove inadequate and insufficient, as nothing which had been said in the course of this debate showed him that the Government even now perceived the gravity of the situation in which the country had been placed by the action of other Powers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement of facts which concerned the House and the country. This subject had been treated with a good deal of ignorance and with some misrepresentation, which had led to a total misconception of the present and the future condition of the Navy. When he spoke of the existing condition of things in respect to the British Navy being satisfactory, he expressed the opinion of the professional advisers of the Admiralty. The supremacy of the British Navy was at present absolute, and to prove the accuracy of this contention the right hon. gentleman read a paper containing statistics supplied to him by the Admiralty authories. With regard to the future, Great Britain would in 1898 possess twenty-two first-class line-of-battle ships, as compared with fifteen ships belonging to France, and with four ships in European waters and five in the Black Sea belonging to Russia. He had spared no pains in endeavouring to inform himself on this subject, and he believed the facts he had laid before the House could not be disputed.

Mr. Goschen observed that the right hon. gentleman had left out of account the second-class battleships and the coast-defence ships. It was a significant fact that no supporter of the Government had expressed his concurrence in their naval policy or his belief in the safety of our shores.

After some remarks from Mr. Cremers,

The House divided, and Lord George Hamilton's resolution was negatived by 240 to 204—majority, 36.

Mr. Gladstone's amendment was then agreed to.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 10TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·151	Calm	1	69·1	45·1	82	...	1·39	+0·68
Agra	30·180	Calm	3	72·6	45·6	85	...	1·25	+1·81
Cawnpore	30·176	Calm	3	71·5	41·0	89	...	0·85	...
Allahabad	30·160	W N W	4	73·0	43·9	80	...	0·64	–0·18
Jhansi	30·200	Calm	1	74·4	47·2	62	...	3·13	+2·79
Jacobabad	30·044	Calm	1	80·4	55·0	75	...	...	...
Karachi	30·123	N E	9	79·0	56·5	88	...	0·75	+0·59
Jeypore	30·193	W	2	75·0	46·2	62	...	3·68	+3·41
Ajmere	30·222	Calm	1	74·9	43·3	88	...	2·42	+2·14
Deesa	30·127	N N E	7	85·6	52·9	51	...	2·19	+2·03
Ahmedabad	30·105	E N E	2	85·7	59·1	49	...	[illegible]	...
Bhuj	30·113	Calm	5	84·4	56·0	49	...	0·27	+0·27
Rajkot	30·116	E	4	87·4	51·0	65	...	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·089	N N E	5	83·1	62·7	51	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·216	Calm	4	76·7	45·9	70	...	2·41	+2·09
Indore	30·185	Calm	1	77·0	45·1	74	...	2·79	+2·08
Saugor	30·178	N N E	1	75·8	46·5	53	...	2·65	+0·85
Jubbulpore	30·215	S E	1	72·9	41·9	82	...	2·40	+1·03
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	30·167	Calm	2	84·7	45·5	58	...	0·76	–0·14
Raipur	30·172	Calm	1	77·2	51·3	53	...	0·64	–0·41
Nagpur	30·160	Calm	4	78·9	50·2	48	...	3·08	+1·35
Amraoti	30·163	E N E	3	83·7	55·9	41	...	1·19	–0·76
Akola	30·152	Calm	2	83·5	46·7	58	...	2·11	–0·32
Surat	30·068	N	F	89·1	55·0	62	...	0·77	+0·59
Malegaon	30·175	W N W	4	84·9	48·0	48	...	1·30	–0·07
Bombay	30·069	E N E	8	85·3	68·2	76	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·106	Calm	4	86·1	50·5	55	...	2·03	+0·38
Aurangabad	30·164	E S E	4	85·4	51·1	42	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·156	S E	7	84·2	52·1	47	...	0·28	–1·49
Ratnagiri	30·040	E S E	6	92·3	66·9	34	...	0·21	–0·53
Belgaum	30·083	E S E	[illegible]	81·3	54·4	43	...	4·96	+2·97
Goa	30·051	E S E	7	89·1	65·3	56	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·046	N E	2	90·3	62·6	66	...	2·78	–0·35
Mangalore	30·005	E	4	90·8	65·9	[illegible]	...	3·29	–0·46
Calicut	30·014	E	8	85·8	70·1	76	...	5·68	–1·69
Cochin	29·997	N E	M	90·3	72·6	74	...	5·95	–3·74
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	30·161	Calm	5	82·2	52·1	57	...	3·82	+1·72
Masuliptm.	30·109	N N E	4	82·6	63·6	74	...	17·93	+9·68
Bellary	30·120	Calm	4	85·5	56·5	75	...	1·26	–1·04
Cuddapah	30·104	N W	...	87·0	65·4	80	...	8·44	+1·50
Madras	30·083	E N E	11	83·7	75·2	58	0·01	22·25	–1·65
Coimbatore	30·121	E	4	84·4	65·3	85	...	10·12	+5·08
Trichinopoly	30·073	N E	2	86·5	66·9	68	...	18·55	+4·70
Negapatam	30·047	N E	4	81·9	70·2	78	...	[illegible]	+7·74
Colombo	30·011	N E	10	89·0	71·0	61	...	24·53	+3·26
Aden	30·115	N E	17	79·8	70·4	82	0·01	0·17	–0·04

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are irregular. There has been a rapid fall at Jacobabad, a rapid rise at Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Neemuch and Jubulpore, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Allahabad, Jeypore, Surat, Malegaon and Cuddapah and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the mean of the season at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ratnagiri and Karwar, and the minimum 8° to 12° in excess at Madras and Jacobabad, and 5° to 6° in defect at Indore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 41° at Cawnpore. Humidity is increasing in Gujarat, Central India and at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore, and the skies are partially clouded at Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Jacobabad. No rain has fallen at any station. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and the weather in the Persian Gulf is squally, rainy and very unsettled. This disturbance is advancing towards Sind where the weather will become cloudy and rainy. Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of the average in Gujarat and on the North Kokan coast, where the appearance of the depression in Sind, the skies will begin to become gradually cloudy. On and off the Coromandel Coast, the easterly winds are increasing in force, and the weather is slightly unsettled. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces, conditions are becoming favourable for rain. At Aden a light shower has fallen, and this morning the weather is reported to be cloudy with slight rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

Wednesday's observations show that a large but shallow depression has entered in north-west India from the westward, occasioning a cyclonic circulation of the winds over north-west India, and rain has fallen at Quetta, Chaman, and Cherat. The sky has become very cloudy in the north-west and the air is rapidly damper on the hills; elsewhere the weather is quiet. The pressure is highest in the central parts of the country, and lowest in the south of the bay, while winds blow generally from the normal directions. The mean temperature is in excess of the normal in Sind and Rajputana, and in defect in the Central Provinces; elsewhere its variations from the average are small. The depression will probably develop, and give fairly general moderate rain to north-west India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th January, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... [illegible]
Temperature of the Air.......... 75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... [illegible]
Dew Point .... [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air.......... [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .... [illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) [illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... [illegible]
General Directions of wind* ..N, NE, E, WNW, NW, [illegible]
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... [illegible]
* From midnight to midnight.

WRITERS AND READERS.

We learn that a meeting was held the other night at Barnards-inn Hall which may have far-reaching consequences to two classes of the community in which all writers and readers are deeply interested, namely, illustrators and the editors of illustrated journals. The gathering consisted of artists engaged in illustration (the word to cover any method of working for reproduction), to consider the advisability of forming a society for the advancement and encouragement of that branch of art, the proposed society to the somewhat on the lines of the societies of authors already existing in the United Kingdom, France, and America.

Mr. Harry Furniss was in the chair, and a large number of well known artists were present. A still larger number, including several of the most distinguished British artists, have signified their warm approval and promised their support. The ollowing subjects were discussed :—

. The protection of the interests, artistic and personal, of all Illustrators.
2. The best means of assuring to them an adequate return for their artistic labours.
3. The improvement of the terms under which those labours are undertaken.
4. The making as advantageous a use as possible, for the general good of the Society, of the productions of its members, notably in the matter of certain rights of reproduction over their work.
5. The holding of Exhibitions for the encouragement and development of all methods of Illustrations and Reproduction.

All the above sounds simple enough, but there is more in it than meets the eye. It foreshadows, in fact, an illustrators strike. Artists belive that their profession, especially so far as regards illustrating, going down-hill fast, and they have now determind to protect themselves. They quote, for example, a story of an illustrator being offered 40s. for twenty drawings ; and another of a dealer, who after assuring an artist that if he reserved his picture and offered only the copyright for sale no illustrated journal would touch it, and who in consequence of these representations succeeded in buying the picture, and then went straight off and sold the copyright himself. The greatest grievance perhaps of all is the demand for 'cliches' from books and sketches of pictures, which is said to be made by illustrated journals and certain publishers on the terms no 'cliche,' no notice. Therefore war is to be declared against certain journals and certain publishers, and first of all a great efforts is to be made to improve the law relating to artistic copyright. Unless we are much mistaken, it is going to be a very pretty quarrel. Until the final organisation is completed, however, we are requested to withhold further particulars and the names of the organisers.

A third article on Ireland, from X, whoever that may be, appears in the 'Fortnightly' for January. It is entitled The Ireland of To-morrow, and is an indication of what Ireland might in the writer's opinion, come to under Home Rule ; in fact, Irleand must govern herself before she can do any good at all. From this it will be gathered that the note of the article is not at all the dismal hopelessness which characterised the last two articles appearing over X. Those who criticised X's criticisms of the Irish railways are dealt with by him in the correspondence part of the magazine.

Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane have just sent out their rubricated edition of Mr. Le Gallienne's much-talked-of Religion of a Literary Man. The 'edition de luxe' makes a very distinguished little volume. The type is old-faced, the paper, of course, hand-made, the headlines, paragraph initials, and the auther's quaint marginal notes are all printed in red, and in its exterior the volume reproduces the sprinkled and panelled binding which has for years borne the name of divinity calf. In all these respects it is a credit to Messrs. Constable's famous press. It differs, however, in one respect from most large-paper editions, in the fact that it is not sold at a fancy price, but at the reasonable one of half a guinea.

The collection of English lyrics which Mr. Henley is preparing is hardly likely to be ready before mid. summer. As yet he has not, it is understood, decided just with what words he will christen the book. His Book of English Prose, Messrs. Methuen say, may appear towards the end of February. Of course, it is a selection of representative prose from the English writers in a given period. Mr. Henley does not come quite up to the present ay, but he may do that in a second volume. A Book of English Prose, which will cost 6s., is to have rather an elaborate introduction.

Six little volumes at a penny apiece with covers of blazing scarlet look at first glance like blushing specimens of the penny dreadful. But closer examination reveals upon the covers the familiar letters S.P.C.K., and the series turns out to be the Penny Pocket Library of Pure Literature. Those before us are Scott's Talisman, Fenimore Cooper's Last of the Mohicans, Robinson Crusoe, Southey's Life of Nelson, Marryat's Masterman Ready, and Kingston's Ned Garth. In the case of the longer volumes, the Talisman for instance, the type is necessarily very small, but the series is a most admirable antidote to the poisonous fiction which unfortunately abounds at the price, and to the reading of which, by the way, the American detective Pinkerton attributes first of all the present increase of crimes of violence in the United States.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Leon Boussod, the proprietor of the famous Maison Goupil firm of printsellers and engravers. He had suffered a long time from an intestinal malady, and was in his 67th year. He entered the firm 40 years ago as partner, and it was greatly due to his artistic talent that it acquired such world-wide celebrity. On the death of the founder of the establishment, he took his place. He married a niece of Lacepede, the eminent naturalist, who was a Senator under the First Empire, and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

M. Ferdinand Fabre, the novelist, who for so many years was Conservator of the Bibliotheque Mazarin, has just retired from that post on a pension. He is the son of an architect, and was brought up by one of his uncles, a humble village priest. He completed his studies at the Seminary of Montpellier, and was on the point of taking holy orders, when he discovered that his independent opinions were not suited to the Roman Catholic Church. He consequently came to Paris, and began life as a novelist. His best works are those in which he portrays ecclesiastical manners and customs.

An exceedingly curious question with regard to the law of libel will be raised in an action which is being brought against the British Museum authorities. A pamphlet printed in America, which is said to contain a libel on a well-known American lady, was added to the reading room, so that it was accessible to readers. The American lady alleges that this is a circulation of the libel, and is seeking heavy damages against the authorities. Eminent counsel are engaged on both side ; and the case is expected to be a rather sensational one, as it reopens a notorious case that was before the courts some years ago.

An event of the first magnitude is, says the 'St. James's Gazette,' about to take place in the literary world. Lord Beaconsfield said that there were only two realy burning questions: Who wrote the letters of Junius ? And who was the man in the iron mask ? The former of the two has at length been satisfactorily cleared up ; and the proofs, based on recently-discovered documents, will be published in a volume to be issued shortly by a great old firm, whose name will be a guarantee of the genuineness of the discovery. The public will, of course, guess that this has been made through the mass of manuscripts of Sir Philip Francis, which came into the market some months back. In fact, it is said, the new matter discovered leaves no doubt whatever that Francis was the author of the famous letters. A grandson of sir Philip is said to be still alive, and to have been a judge in Australia. The little clique of literary Australians assert that he is in some way connected with the book, and are very jubilant at the prospect of Australia once more coming as prominently before English readers as she did a few years since. The first of the letters of Junius appeared more than a century ago, on January 21, 1769. They were published at intervals from 1769 to 1772, when they were collected by Woodfall and revised by their author, whose name not even the publisher ever knew. They were attributed to Sir Philip Francis, Warren Hastings' most bitter enemy ; to Lord George Germaine (Sackville), who was dismissed the army for cowardice at Minden, and as Minister was responsible for the repressive measures against the American colonists ; to Lord Temple ; to the great Burke himself ; and at least six or seven others. There are probably few of our readers who are not acquainted with Macaulay's summing-up to prove that Sir Philip Francis was Junius :—'The external evidence is, we think, such as would support a verdict in a civil, nay in a criminal, proceeding. The handwriting of Junius is the very peculiar handwriting of Francis, slightly disguised. As to the position, pursuits, and connections of Junius, there are five marks, all of which ought to be found in Junius. They are all five found in Francis. We do not believe that more than two of them can be found in any other person whatever.' In dedicating his collected letters to the English people, their writer said, 'I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me.' John Wilkes, writing to Junius in 1771, called it the most important secret of our times. And so it has remained for a century and a quarter. But it is soon to be a secret no longer.

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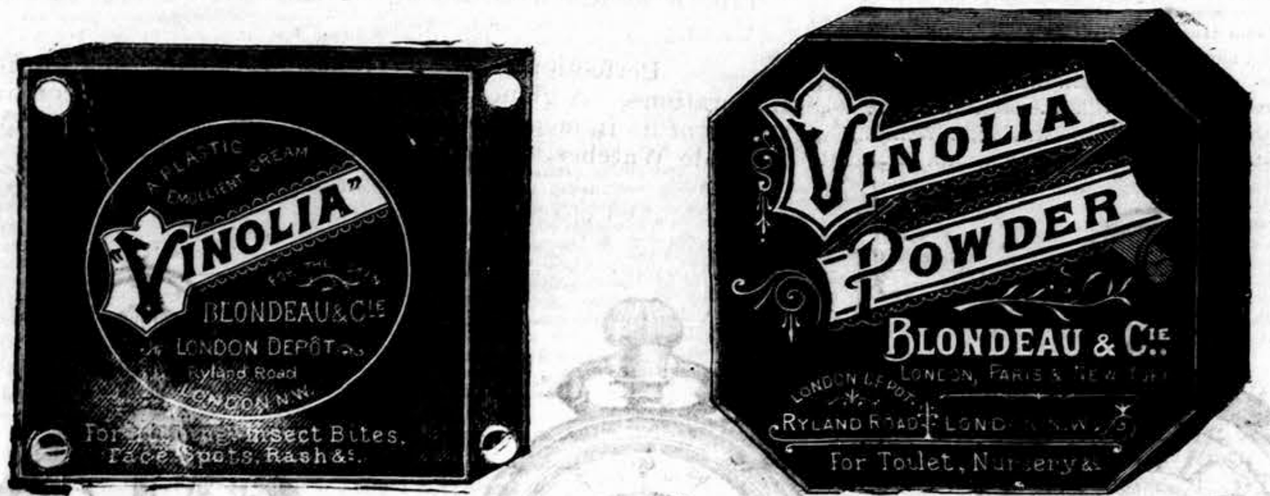

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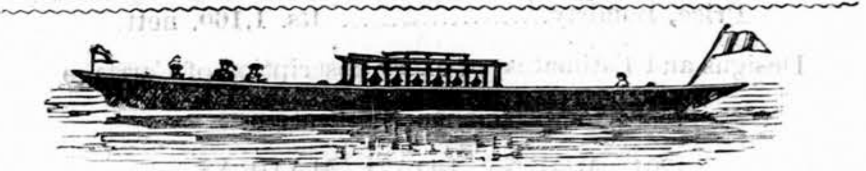
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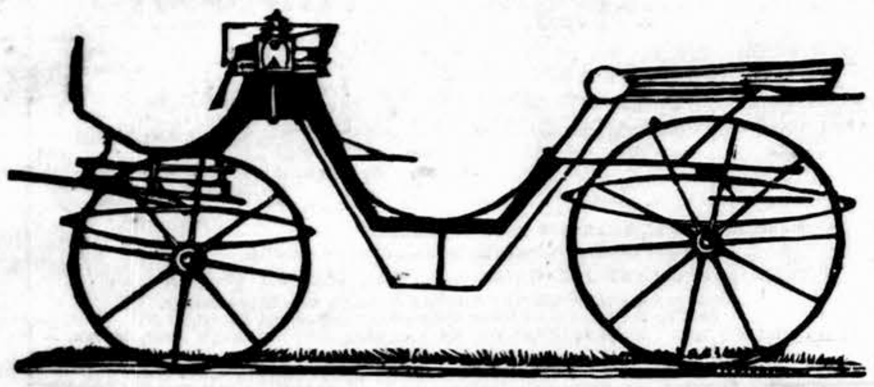

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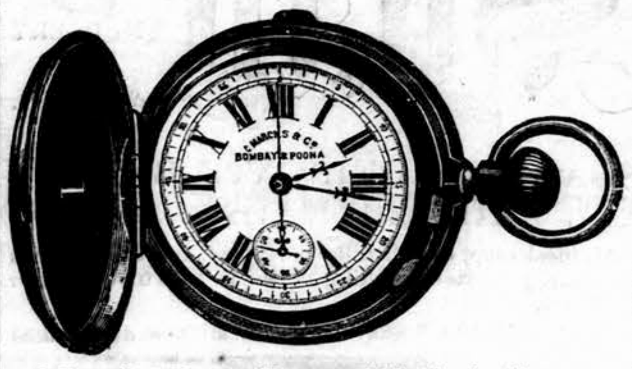

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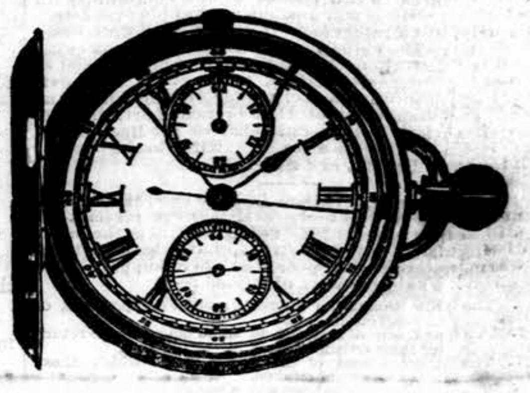

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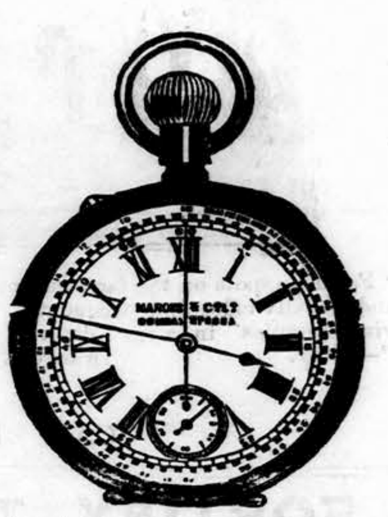

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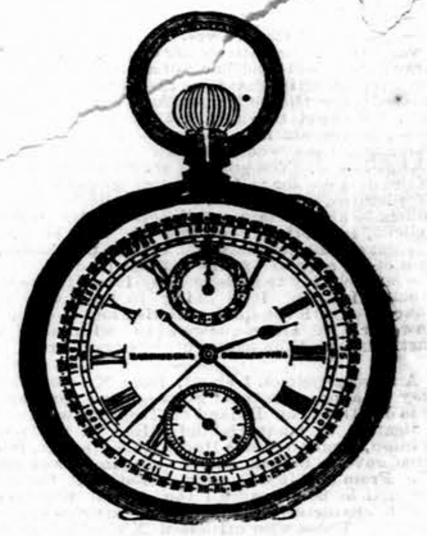

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